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Part One
Pages 1-8

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FOR A LIBERAL SUNDAY

G. A. C. U. Leaders Confer with Chamber of Commerce Excise Committee.

A DEMAND FOR LOCAL OPTION

Petitions to be Presented to the Legislature Asking that the Question Be Submitted to the People.

The German-American Citizens' Union, which is, as everybody knows, the anti-Tammany offshoot of the German-American Reform Union, is preparing to attempt an informal poll of the residents of New-York on the question of Sunday local option.

Gustav H. Schwab and several other leaders of the organization held a conference yesterday with the Committee on Excise of the Chamber of Commerce and obtained for their scheme the unqualified sanction of the committee.

The plan, as explained by Moses Oppenheimer to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is to circulate an immense number of petitions to the Legislature, which are to run as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully pray that the Legislature pass a law referring to the voters of the cities of the first class, at a special election to be held in such cities in the Spring of 1896, the question whether the sale of beverages, milk, and food shall be permitted on Sundays, under proper restrictions to be fixed by statute.

"It is well understood," said Mr. Oppenheimer, "that our idea is to find out what the people think of the proposition to open the saloons after 1 P. M. on Sundays, and also how they stand on the proposition to sell food before 10 A. M. and between 6 and 7 P. M. on Sundays.

"The circulation of the petitions will be under the auspices of the German-American Citizens' Union, but we want the support of all the elements in New-York regardless of politics, religion, or nationality.

"We have assurances of moral support from the most influential classes of the community, and we expect to get from 75,000 to 100,000 signatures."

Over 261,000 votes were cast at the last election in this city, so that, unless Mr. Oppenheimer's most sanguine expectations are more than fulfilled, the German-American Citizens' Union will fail to convey to the Legislature the sentiment of the majority of New-Yorkers on the subject of submitting the question of Sunday local option to a popular vote.

The committee of the German-American Citizens' Union which called on the Committee on Excise of the Chamber of Commerce was composed of Gustav H. Schwab, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Percival Knauth, John B. Pannes, and Moses Oppenheimer. The only absentee was United States Immigration Commissioner Dr. Joseph H. Senner, whose duties detained him at Ellis Island. The committee was appointed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Citizens' Union, held Dec. 7, at the City Club. The headquarters of the movement is to be in Room 101, 25 Third Avenue.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, when asked about the petitions, said: "We generally approve of the scheme of the German-American Citizens' Union to circulate petitions, although we did not give it our official indorsement, owing to the lack of a full committee at our meeting. We want home rule for New-York on excise matters, and we want the people here to get a chance to vote on the question of Sunday local option."

J. Harsen Rhoades, another member of the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "By sanctioning this scheme to circulate petitions, we do not commit ourselves one way or the other on the question of the Sunday opening of saloons. But we do favor getting a general expression of opinion on the subject of Sunday local option in New-York. To that extent we are certainly in favor of the movement which is to be undertaken by the German-American Citizens' Union. We heartily sanction giving the people an opportunity to vote on this question."

The Committee on Excise of the Chamber of Commerce did one other important thing yesterday besides ratifying the plan of the German anti-Tammanyites to take a vote on Sunday local option. The committee formulated a comprehensive programme of discussion of the whole subject of local option and excise legislation.

Inasmuch as the programme embraces a great variety of suggestions which are of exceeding importance to every one who is interested in any phase of the excise question, the outlines of the plan, which were drawn for the committee by two well-known lawyers, are here given.

In the discussion, which is to be held at the meeting of the committee next Friday, each of the salient features of all the recent reform excise legislation in the United States is to be submitted, with the idea of framing bills for the Legislature which shall embody the best points in the various existing laws.

The propositions which the committee is to discuss are:

1. Shall there be drafted a bill for Sunday local option in the cities of the first class, namely, New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, to be voted on at a special election in May, 1896?
2. Shall there also be drafted a general excise law applicable to the entire State?

This point having been settled, if it be determined by the committee that a Sunday Local Option bill be introduced in the Legislature, the points for consideration are:

1. Shall the saloons be open Sundays between 1 P. M. and 10 P. M., or for longer or shorter periods?
2. Shall the saloons be open on Sundays for the sale of only ale, beer, and wine, or for the sale of ale, beer, wine, and "hard" liquors?
3. Shall there be subsequent voting on the question at general elections; and if so, at what intervals?

If the committee determines to introduce a general excise law in the Legislature, three general preliminary points to be discussed are:

1. Shall the saloon be taken out of politics?
2. Shall the number of saloons be reduced?
3. Shall statutes be secured that will operate effectively and justly?

If these three propositions are decided in the affirmative and the general character of the proposed bill is thus agreed on, then the committee is to consider whether these objects cannot best be accomplished by an act providing:

1. For the abolition of excise boards and the substitution of a single Commissioner in each city and town, with ministerial powers only, and without discretionary powers.
2. The establishment of fixed requirements, and the granting to each applicant of the absolute right to a license on complying with such requirements, it being made mandatory on the Excise Commissioner to issue a license on due compliance with the act.
3. The transfer to the courts of all judicial powers, including the power to review, on mandamus or certiorari, the action of an Excise Commissioner in granting or in refusing to grant a license.
4. The extension of the jurisdiction of the criminal courts to the punishment of violations of the act.
5. The reduction of the number of saloons, by limiting their number to a fixed ratio, say one saloon to each 500 of population, and by increasing the rate of license fees.
6. The establishment of high-license fees for saloons, as follows: $1,000 in cities of the first class, $500 in cities of the second class, $300 in cities of the third class, and $200 in towns.
7. The extension of the police power, to enable policemen to enter licensed premises whenever the same appear to be open, and to require that the shades and lights of saloons be so arranged that the bar will be visible from the street at all times when the sale of liquor is not allowed by law.
8. The requirement that the owner of licensed premises shall be one of the sureties on the licensee's bond, and shall be jointly liable for all penalties.
9. The protection of the owners of real estate by the requirement that ten days' notice of an application for a license be posted on the premises, and shall be served on the owners of adjoining property, and by prohibiting granting a license if such adjoining owners shall file objection.
10. The inspection of alcoholic beverages, and the prevention of injurious adulteration.

Such are the various points which the committee proposes to discuss before drafting any local option or excise bill for introduction in the Legislature. Some are taken from the Ohio law, some from the Boston law, some from the Brooks law of Pennsylvania, and some are the result of suggestions sent to the committee.

In this latter connection, Secretary Fulton of the committee stated, after the meeting yesterday, that a letter had been received from one of the prominent liquor dealers of New-York, who had been twenty-five years in the business, advocating a stringent reform excise law, and making the following suggestions:

1. Open the saloons in New-York on Sundays from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M., for the sale only of ale, beer, and wine.
2. Have a license fee of not less than $500, nor more than $2,500.
3. Prohibit brewers from owning saloon licenses.
4. Make grocery stores pay the full license fee.
5. Regulate the quality of alcoholic beverages.

The liquor dealer in question told the committee that he was sure more poison was sold in the saloons than in the drug stores. In proof, he cited that many saloon keepers retailed over their counters whisky bought by them at $1.25 to $1.75 a gallon, or only a few cents over the Government internal revenue tax of $1.10 a gallon.

Secretary Fulton said a letter had been received by the committee from Judge J. W. F. White of Pittsburg, Penn., highly praising the Brooks law, which creates high license and puts the granting of the licenses in the hands of the courts. Judge Brooks said an excise law, to be effective, must provide for high license, must prohibit transfer of a license except in case of death, and must give the courts power to revoke licenses when the licensee was convicted of violation of the law.

President Seth Low of Columbia College, who is one of the members of the committee, sent an eight-page letter, which gave evidence that he was paying deep attention to the excise question. A letter expressing great interest in the subject was also received from Carl Schurz, who regretted he could not attend the session of the committee.

Those present at yesterday's meeting of the committee were Charles Stewart Smith, J. Harsen Rhoades, George L. Rives, John B. Pine, and T. A. Fulton.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S BIRTHDAY

Twenty-five Years in Office, Seventy Years Old, and Healthy.

The Right Rev. Dr. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, was seventy years old yesterday. He is in good health. He celebrated only a year ago the silver anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy.

Bishop Littlejohn lives at Garden City, adjoining the big cathedral there. He was the first Bishop of Long Island. He was born in Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1825, was graduated from Union College in 1845, was ordained deacon in St. Peter's Church, Auburn, in 1848, and then went to Amsterdam, N. Y., Meriden, Conn., Springheld, Mass., New-Haven, Conn., and in 1868 was elected President of Geneva College. He declined the office.

He moved to Brooklyn in 1860 and became Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity. He was elected Bishop of Central New-York in 1868, but declined that honor, and in 1869 he retired from the Church of the Holy Trinity, and was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island.

Bishop Littlejohn celebrated his birthday quietly at his home, and there was no demonstration. He is strongly opposed to consolidation, and believes in the preservation of Brooklyn's autonomy. He hopes to be able to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

KENNETT, HOPKINS & CO. MUST RETIRE

Chicago Board of Trade Will Drop Their Name from the List.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—The suspension last evening of J. F. Harris, of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. from the privileges of the Board of Trade for two years left that house without a partner in good standing in the association, and this morning the messengers of the concern were refused admission to the floor.

A new partner, S. C. Scotten, was taken in with a view of continuing business under the old name, but the action of the board in not permitting employes to enter the trading room effectually prevented the carrying out of this plan.

When the market opened, F. J. Morrill, late manager for Kennett, Hopkins & Co., and who is a member of the board, appeared in the wheat pit and proceeded to trade in his own name with the affix "Successor to Kennett, Hopkins & Co." Trades were accepted in his name, and, although it was understood that the business was for the account of the suspended firm, there was, nevertheless, no ground for objection.

The Board of Trade Clearing House was still clearing yesterday's business for the late firm this morning, but after to-day its name will be dropped from the list.

MAYOR STRONG GOES TO PHILADELPHIA

Will Visit the Commercial Museum—Gen. Collis to Attend a Reunion.

Mayor Strong went to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon with Commissioner of Public Works Collis. Gen. Collis went to attend the reunion of his old regiment, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on the anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg.

Mayor Strong went to visit the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, which is a permanent exhibition of samples and specimens of American products, and also a collection of exhibits from thirty foreign countries.

The Board of Trade and Transportation requested the Mayor to visit the exhibition. The Philadelphia Board of Trade will entertain Col. Strong, and a committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will join him to-day.

Comstock's Victim Will Be Free.

Le Courrier des Etats Unis has quickly collected the sum of $155.70, which is $5.70 more than was necessary, to pay the fine imposed upon Emile Collas for having on sale a book containing reproductions of paintings that made Anthony Comstock sad. Emile Collas is a poor Frenchman who was trying to earn a living by selling books of France to his countrymen. He was sentenced to 150 days of imprisonment in default of $150, and his family were starving. Anthony Comstock is still very sad.

Col. Swords Goes to St. Louis.

Col. H. L. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee, has gone to St. Louis to secure hotel accommodations for Gen. Clarkson and his Allison boomers from Iowa, for Senator Quay and his Pennsylvania delegation, and for the New-Jersey and Connecticut delegations.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

CAMPAIGN OF NINETY-SIX

Democratic National Committee to Meet Jan. 16.

CALL ISSUED BY CHAIRMAN HARRITY

First Step Toward Fixing the Time for the National Convention—Meeting to be Held in Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Chairman W. F. Harrity has issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee to be held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, Thursday, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention of 1896, and for the transaction of other business.

The resolution offered by Gen. P. A. Collins of Massachusetts in the Democratic National Convention of 1892, requesting the Democratic National Committee to provide accommodations only for the delegates, the alternates, the members of the Democratic National Committee, and the members of the press, will be acted upon.

The resolution is now in the hands of a sub-committee of the National Committee composed of Chairman Harrity, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, Senator Gorman, Ben T. Cable of Illinois, and Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Harrity has not been influenced by the demand in some quarters for an early meeting of the Democratic National Committee, and, though the date he has named is five days earlier than that of the meeting of 1892, the fact is that in calling the meeting he has fixed the time to suit the convenience of a majority of the committee.

The announcement of the call will be the signal for activity in the cities which propose to bid for the convention. There have been, up to this time, no indications of rivalry such as existed four years ago, when New-York, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and St. Paul were trying to secure the convention.

A more interesting struggle for a convention never was witnessed in this city than that which ended in the selection of Chicago. Tammany sent some of its most active workers. The New-York Democratic Club, the Hotel Keepers' Association, and the Brewers' Association of New-York also were represented here. Richard Croker and Bourke Cockran were friendly at that time, and they were appointed to represent Tammany on a committee, consisting of two from each of the elements represented in the New-York delegation, to draw up a platform upon which New-York rested its claims for the convention. While the agents of the other cities insisted from the beginning that the New-Yorkers were not in earnest, Mr. Croker and his associates by their actions caused the men from Chicago much worriment. A Chicago Democrat of prominence asserted that if the New-York delegation really did not want the convention, it was making the grandest "bluff" of the century.

It was offered on behalf of New-York to furnish free a convention hall capable of accommodating 20,000 persons, together with ample room for committees; to supply complete telegraphic and stenographic service to the convention and its committee, and to provide all necessary printing for the proper and convenient discharge of the business of the convention. Hotel accommodations for 100,000 visitors were guaranteed, and it also was agreed that the hotel proprietors would make no advances whatever in prices during the time of the convention. There really was no chance for New-York from the beginning. The highest vote it received was 10 on the ninth ballot, bestowed as a compliment; it then stepped out of the contest.

It is understood here that New-York will make a strong effort to secure the next Democratic convention, and that Democrats and Republicans will combine to send a delegation to Washington that shall urge with all possible force the advantages of the metropolis. There will be plenty of time for organization.

The Democratic committee is not hampered by the load of debt which the Republican committee has carried since 1892, and its choice of a convention city will not be governed by purely financial considerations.

It is taken for granted that Chicago again will ask for the convention.

Milwaukee had such an unhappy experience four years ago, when it sent a large delegation to Washington at an expense of about $30,000, that it may not feel like taking part in the struggle.

Kansas City was on the down grade four years ago and wanted the convention in order to recoup itself. Kansas City just now is enjoying a season of prosperity and may be indisposed to enter the field again.

It will be strange if San Francisco shall not be represented here by a strong body of "promoters."

Judging by its experience, the committee will find a good list to select from when it assembles. The question, born of the last Democratic Convention, whether the attendance at the next convention shall be limited is likely to occupy some time, but it is not believed that the meeting will last more than one day.

BLACKBURN'S DEFEAT FORESHADOWED

A Kentucky Democratic State Senator Refuses to Support the Incumbent.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 13.—State Senator Walter C. Nixon, Democrat, announces that he will not support Blackburn for the Senate. The Legislature being evenly divided politically, this is believed to foreshadow that Blackburn cannot be elected.

Fire Again in the Podevil Flats.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A fire occurred this morning at 1 o'clock in the Podevil flats. James Ross, Chief of the Fire Department, says it was without doubt of incendiary origin. This is the third time in a little over a year that these houses have been on fire. They are unoccupied. The damage done this morning was trifling.

The firemen found a pile of rags that had been ignited in the corner of one of the rooms. The flats were built three years ago, when Adrian Iselin laid out the woods now known as Residence Park. The late Mr. Podevil owned several acres of land on which he put so high a price that Mr. Iselin refused to purchase it, and then the flats were built.

Fired at a Woman and Her Escort.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 13.—Gustave Stauber and Patrick O'Flaherty boarded with Mrs. Menss, at 306 River Street, Hoboken. Both are attentive to Bella Burns, a servant in the house. Stauber saw O'Flaherty walking in the street with Miss Burns tonight and fired two shots at them with a revolver. Neither took effect. O'Flaherty arrested Stauber and took him to the police station, where he was locked up.

NEGRO IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

The Governor of Georgia Denounces Slavery and a Conference in Detroit Demands More Rights.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The congress on Africa convened this morning at the Colored Methodist Church, President Thierkield of Gammon Theological Seminary acting as Chairman.

Gov. Atkinson welcomed the members. The Governor said:

"Slavery was a hard lot. Slavery, in my judgment, cannot be justified. And yet may it not have been a part of God's plan for the redemption of your race, that you might put up a prayer to God and man for the redemption of your fatherland?

"There are those who said, thirty years ago, that you could not learn, yet I believe even they then admitted you could sing. Let any one who is in doubt visit the commencement of Clark University, Atlanta University, or Georgia Industrial Institute. Then he must say what has been done can be done.

"These things should lead you to a deeper interest in the salvation of your fatherland. Each must decide for himself whether he will go or remain here. You are free citizens of this Republic.

"If you care to stay, the choice is yours; if you think best to cast your lot among the people of your old country, no man can say you nay.' Yet the question of duty presents itself, and you owe a duty to your fatherland.

"So long as I have a voice in the affairs of Georgia I shall do my utmost to see that the colored man has his rights."

Others who spoke were Bishop Duncan, Heli Chatelain, the African explorer and linguist; J. H. Smithe, (colored,) Richmond, Va., and Dr. Alexander Crumell of Washington.

The speech by Orisheiykel Faduma of the Yambo tribe, West Africa, was the feature of the afternoon.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—The National conference of colored men, in session here, to-day adopted an address to the country.

It says the status of the colored race in the United States bears a closer analogy to that of denizens than to the honorable and indefensible rights of native-born citizens, and that in at least three States of the Union citizenship is a farce, which, in default of absolute protection, should be exchanged for the panoply of some more paternal form of Government.

The objects of the conference are defined to be the assertion of opposition to every species of injustice perpetrated upon the race; to render more effective the moral, educational, and social forces which 8,000,000 freemen ought to exercise; to form a compact National organization; to assume a new attitude among the citizens of the Nation, not unduly arrogant, but one which shall resent the assumption of inferiority.

"Much of the opposition to the negro today, South and North, in factory, bench, and shop," the address says, "is not based, as formerly, on the ground of the negro's fundamental incapacity, but is publicly stated, and stoutly defended, on the theory that the superior race must be protected from the negro's physical prowess, his enthusiasm, and acknowledged capacity.

"We mark the opening of the militant period of our race in this country. That time we conceive to be now, and our advice is for every member of the race henceforth to employ every weapon of every kind of warfare legitimately and courageously for the demand of every right.

"We recognize the universal law that no man or race gets more social or political preferment than he fights for and can maintain; but we do not acquiesce in the dictum that we must trust to time and to the pleasure or disposition of our enemies to grant rights."

MR. WURSTER FOR GOV. MORTON

After a Visit to Albany He Favors Him for President—Advocated Jesse Johnson for the Justiceship.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn returned from Albany early yesterday morning. He was greatly pleased with his visit to Gov. Morton. He believes that Gov. Morton should be nominated for the Presidency, and on this score he said:

"The visit impressed me more deeply with Gov. Morton's adaptability for the Presidency, and I believe that the New-York delegates to the Republican National Convention should stick to him to a man.

"I found the Governor in excellent health. Some of the newspapers, referring to the mention of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, have spoken of his age as something that should debar him, but he appeared to me as a man not over fifty-five years old, and you know a man should be considered just as old as he feels. His cheeks were ruddy, his step was elastic, and his mind, as shown by the conversation I had with him, clear and vigorous.

"I told the Governor it seemed to me that we could best serve the Republican Party by giving Brooklyn a thorough business administration, and by having legislation to that end, and he agreed with me on that.

"I urged upon him the advisability of appointing Jesse Johnson as Justice of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Peckham to the United States Supreme Court bench.

"I told him," said Mr. Wurster, "that Kings County, containing one-fifth of the entire population of the State, was entitled to a place in the Court of Appeals—something we had not had for thirty years, except during the temporary appointment of Gen. Tracy by Gov. Cornell.

"The Governor listened carefully to what I had to say, but did not indicate his intention."

When Mr. Wurster started for Albany he had no particular preference for the Presidency, but now he is a Morton man, and believes that the delegates from Kings County should do all in their power to nominate him.

HOVAS DESTROYED A MISSION

French Troops Hasten to Quell the Ramainandro Disturbance.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Advices from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, under date of Nov. 30, say that a mob of 6,000 Hovas attacked and destroyed the Christian mission at Ramainandro, but that Missionary MacMahon and his family succeeded in escaping unharmed.

A force of 600 French troops was dispatched to the scene to quell the disturbance and all Europeans were ordered to the capital as a measure of safety.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch saying that the French repressed the disorders.

New Gives a Dinner to Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—John C. New gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Harrison this evening. The list of guests, besides Gen. Harrison, included W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute, Judges Woods, Baker, Monks, and Jordan of the Federal and State Supreme Courts; James Whitcomb Riley, and Harry S. New. While there was more or less talk of a political nature, the discussion of Presidential prospects was carefully eschewed.

Decision in the Fair Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Judge Slack decided to-day that Hermann Oelrichs cannot act as the guardian of his son, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., in the contest over the estate of James G. Fair, on the ground that the child's interests are adverse to those of his mother.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S
MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF 72 pages will be issued on Sunday next, Dec. 15. in addition to all the news it will contain a superbly illustrated Art Section of 28 pages, in colors and half tones, including a galaxy of features appropriate to Christmastide, among which will be "A Tragic Idyl," by Paul Bourget, The Herald's $3,000 Prize Novelette, the $1,000 Prize Epic Poem, The Herald Building as a Doll's House, a Yachting Puzzle, and a host of other good things.
Price, as usual, 5 Cents. Don't miss it.—Adv.

UTAH SOON TO BE A STATE

Only Waiting for a Proclamation by the President.

HER REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON

The Fight of the Democrats Against Church Interference Not Made to Defer Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Preparations for the admission of Utah as a State have proceeded to the final stage. Jerrald R. Letcher, Chairman of the Utah Commission, reached Washington this morning, bearing an engrossed copy of the Constitution and a certificate of the votes cast thereon at the last election. These will be presented to President Cleveland as soon as an audience can be secured by Chairman Letcher, Gov. West, Commissioner Hoyt Sherman, and Delegate Frank Cannon, with other Utah men and Congressmen who helped secure Statehood.

An endeavor will be made to secure prompt action in the issuance of the proclamation. The machinery of the State Government will be started on the Monday following. The Legislature will be called in session soon afterward to elect the two United States Senators. Chairman Letcher said to-night to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The Democrats of Utah have no desire to defer Statehood, though their fight against 'Church interference' in politics and their defeat has caused them to be accused of such intention. The vote against the Constitution was less than one-fifth the total vote cast. The returns show that a large majority of the negative votes were cast by Republicans in the mining camps and large cities. Much of the opposition arose from a fear of increased taxation.

"The Democrats made an honest fight against Church interference. They had plenty of cause. For years Church influence has been used against them in high church positions by unscrupulous men, and from a majority they have been reduced to a minority. Instances of such improper methods are numerous. The people of Utah do not need to be told of them. The only answers of the Republicans to our charges were counter charges that lacked foundation. We proved our case. They could not prove theirs. The Democratic Convention which adopted the address against the domination of State by Church was composed of a great majority of Mormons, many of them officers in the church. They took the leading part in its deliberations. The Chairman of the Committee on Address was of that faith. In that address we went to the people, and while we were defeated by a plurality of over 2,000, we were supported by a majority of the Mormon voters, the Republican majority being gained from the old Gentile element. Our Democrats stood by the party and made gains over 1894. With that showing we feel that we do not need to remain a Territory in order to settle the question of Church and State. We do not need National help. The Democrats intend to fight the battle to the end in Utah, and they are confident that the people of Utah, the Mormon people themselves, will deliver such a verdict against combination of Church and State as will settle that question forever.

"It has been charged that the nomination of United States Senators by the Democrats was a mistake, and that it tended to defeat the party. The returns, however, will show that the Democratic vote for members of the Legislature was larger by several hundreds than the vote on the general State ticket. This would seem to be a vindication of our action."

DEPEW CALLS MOTT A "DOGBERRY."

He Says Women Have As Much Right on the Streets As Men Have.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Music Hall was not large enough to accommodate the thousands who wished to see the doll show tonight. Twenty thousand dolls, some of them from across the ocean, were displayed, and all will be distributed among the poor children of the city.

The receipts from the exhibition will be given to the Free Kindergarten. The receipts to-night amounted to nearly $10,000.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew opened the show. After paying a tribute to woman's charity, Dr. Depew said:

"When I see, as I saw in New-York the other day, a policeman arresting a woman on the streets at night and a Dogberry of a Magistrate sending her to prison because she was on the streets at night, I say it is an outrage against manhood, against womanhood, and against the Christian spirit of the nineteenth century.

"A woman is entitled to be and to go wherever a man may go, and if she cannot go where he goes he has no business to be there.

"The whole police force ought to be employed for protection, and not for the persecution of womankind. Better that a thousand fallen women should walk the streets at night at will than that one honest girl should suffer this indignity."

USED DYNAMITE IN A JAIL

Desperate Attempt of Criminals to Escape from Imprisonment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—At 6:30 o'clock this evening a desperate attempt at jail breaking was made by the prisoners in the county jail.

James Conway, alias Conners, alias Seckelo, alias Seckloran, a desperate criminal, who has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for robbing the Post Office at Riggston, Ill., and John Rogers, known as "Blacky," a criminal who is being held pending the action of the United States Grand Jury for robbing the Post Office at Rockport, Ill., sawed an iron railing which joins the south wall of the jail, charged it with dynamite, and then ignited the fuse. The explosion was terrific, and was heard about a mile away. After the explosion they snatched up the iron pipe and began beating against the wall to knock out the remaining wall, as the dynamite failed to do its work.

None of the prisoners escaped. The damage to the jail will be very heavy, as almost every bar, brick, and stone was loosened by the explosion.

Five Men After a Senate Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—There are five candidates for Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate in the field, all working energetically to secure the place. They are Capt. G. A. Curtis of New-Hampshire, backed by Senators Chandler and Gallinger; Smith D. Frye of Iowa, ex-Sergeant at Arms Valentine of Nebraska, Mr. Shaw of Washington, and Major Grant of North Carolina.

Schooner Scudder Driven Ashore.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 13.—The schooner Henry J. Scudder, Capt. Nazolon Raynor, parted her anchor chain during the gale yesterday morning and was driven ashore near the village of New-Suffolk. The crew escaped in the yawlboat. Capt. J. E. Raynor of Greenport will attempt to save the stranded vessel, which is loaded with sand.

SOUTHERN EDITORS AND THE CODE

Congressman Boatner and N. J. Hearsey of New-Orleans May Meet on the Field of Honor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—Congressman C. J. Boatner is said to be on his way to this city for the purpose of arranging a duel with Editor N. J. Hearsey of The Daily States. The Congressman was busy yesterday with local politics at his home, in Monroe, and this delayed his departure for New-Orleans.

Mr. Boatner controls a newspaper in Monroe, and in it he has attacked The States for supporting the Governor. The States was formerly an opponent of Gov. Foster, and Mr. Boatner charged that the change of heart was due to the city printing contract.

The States replied with a savage attack, and Mr. Boatner sent word that he would be down as soon as business permitted and settle the matter. His paper then made another onslaught on The States.

Major Hearsey, editor of The States, is out this evening in an article headed "C. J. Boatner—A Liar and a Scoundrel," and calls him other choice epithets, and announces that, while Mr. Boatner has placed himself outside of the pale of a gentleman by continuing his abuse pending a resort to the code, the editor is prepared to meet him at any time.

Major Hearsey has fought duels, but his eyesight is now somewhat defective, and his friends intimate that he will select shotguns if challenged.

The Congressman is also known as a man of courage.

DIGBY BELL'S COMPANY STRANDED

Its Members Left Penniless at Terre Haute, Ind., Yesterday.

A dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., states that the Digby Bell Opera Company of sixty members went to pieces in that city yesterday. Mr. Bell had been presenting a comic opera called "Nancy Lee," and had just emerged from the South, where his business had been very poor. At Evansville, Ind., he was met by a court injunction, forbidding him to produce the opera. This was secured by the author, whose royalties had not been paid. Mr. Bell succeeded in freeing himself of the injunction, and the company reached Terre Haute last Saturday. They laid off until Thursday night, when a benefit performance was given, but the debts were too heavy, and Mr. Bell had to give up the fight.

Mr. Bell and his wife, Laura Joyce Bell, started for New-York last night, leaving their company behind them without a cent to aid it. On their arrival here Mr. Bell will have plenty of stories to tell to the stranded actors whom he will find here in large force.

VENEZUELAN MISSION DENIED

Martinez Has No Official Connection with Crespo's Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Minister Andrade discredits the cabled report from London that Señor P. E. Martinez of Caracas is in England on a secret mission from President Crespo to the British Government.

The Minister says that no such person has any authority whatever from the Venezuelan President, and has no official connection with the Government. It is quite possible that a Venezuelan named Martinez is in London, but that name is a very common one in South America.

The legation here is fully informed of all Venezuelan affairs, and has authority to deny that any secret missions to London or elsewhere exist in fact or are remotely contemplated.

THREATENED POSTMASTER BAKER

An Insane Clerk Escapes from an Asylum but Is Recaptured.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—F. E. Sabine, an ex-delivery clerk in the Post Office, who was dismissed a year ago and confined in the State Hospital as insane, escaped from that institution this morning.

He made his way to the Federal building in search of Postmaster Baker, whom he threatened to kill on sight, asserting that the Postmaster caused all his trouble.

Sabine created considerable excitement by his wild talk until an officer took him in charge. Superintendent of Carriers Leib said Sabine's mind became unbalanced from too much reading and study.

NO MORE WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD

This Week's Export Only $1,000,000—A Demand from Germany.

No gold was taken yesterday for export, so that the week's loss to the reserve amounted to only $1,000,000.

Deposits of $130,000 were received. Foreign exchange rates hold at such a low price that exports to England are now hardly profitable, although they may, perhaps, be made without loss. The demand for money in Germany, however, is believed likely to draw gold in that direction. Bankers will be prepared for withdrawals on Monday for Tuesday's German steamer.

Grangers' Bank of California to Close.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Grangers' Bank of California, one of the oldest banks in the city, is about to go into voluntary liquidation, and has closed its doors. An examination made by the Bank Commissioners shows that the bank is not only able to pay all its indebtedness in a short time, but after the liquidation there will be a large surplus for the stockholders to divide. The causes are depreciation in country lands and other real estate, and the low prices ruling for farming products.

The cashier stated to-day that the doors would probably be opened Monday morning, when every dollar of indebtedness would be paid, after which the bank's affairs would be wound up.

Reporter Fined $100 for Contempt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—James E. Espey, a reporter for a morning newspaper, was fined $100 and sent to jail for twenty-four hours to-day by Judge Peabody of the First District Police Court, for contempt of court. Espey's paper has been attacking the Judge for some time for alleged departures from judicial practice.

Mrs. Howell Acquitted.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Chauncey Howell, who for the past twenty days has been on trial charged with poisoning Elizabeth Knapp, was to-night pronounced not guilty by the jury, which deliberated but an hour before finding its verdict.

Thirteen Club's Irish Dinner.

The Thirteen Club had an Irish dinner last night at the Stevens House. Sixty-five guests sat down at five tables. Chief Ruler Fred C. Hamilton presided and Citizen George Francis Train was the chief speaker.

Schlatter the "Healer" in New-Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 13.—A letter from Dr. T. H. Martin of Taos states that Schlatter, the so-called healer, is at Elizabethtown, N. M., stopping with a foreman at Lynch Brothers' mine.

Judge Nugent of Texas Dying.

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 13.—Judge Nugent, twice candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket, and prominent in Texas pioneer history, is dying at his home in Fort Worth.

Lecture on Utopian Socialism.

"The Reaction to Utopian Socialism" was the subject of a lecture, delivered last evening in the basement of All Soul's Church, by Dr. Bliss of Boston.

An opportunity is offered to purchase fine furniture at very low prices at Flint's, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TERROR IN THE ORIENT

Pistol Shot in the Street Throws Constantinople into Panic.

ALEPPO FEARS ANOTHER MASSACRE

Armenian Church at Hissar Robbed of Silver Vessels and Ornaments—Aintab Battalion Praised.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The details of the scare here and at Galata and Pera yesterday illustrate the tension of public feeling. One of the two Armenians who started the panic by engaging in a street brawl discharged a revolver at his opponent. The Christians within hearing of the shot immediately surmised that another massacre had commenced and shops in the vicinity of the disturbance were closed with astounding rapidity.

The alarm spread and the people, filled with a vague terror, rushed aimlessly hither and thither. The streets soon furnished forth a scene of incredible confusion, hundreds of people making their way as fast as possible toward Galata and Pera, on the northern side of the Golden Horn. The dwellers in these suburbs, seeing the fugitives wildly stampeding, either joined in the flight, making for the open country, or barricaded themselves strongly within their houses and shops. The Armenian porters who were working about the streets as usual, hastily dropped their loads, and with terror depicted on their faces, fled, as they thought, for their lives.

A number of English ladies were affected by the fear that had seized upon all the Christians, and fled from their places of residence to the British Embassy, where they claimed the protection of the Ambassador. Fifty Armenians sought for and obtained shelter in the residence of the Hon. M. H. Herbert, the Secretary of the British Embassy.

As soon as the authorities heard of the trouble, and that was almost immediately, many troops were summoned to the Yildiz Palace. The officials acted promptly and well. The police were well handled, and cavalry and infantry were detailed to patrol the streets. The panic lasted for some time, and then subsided almost as quickly as it had started.

A characteristic official report was issued later, which attempted to minimize the affair. It ascribed the troubles to Armenians telling the crowd that was attracted by the revolver shot that the Mussulmans were going to loot the shops because of the arrival of the British and Italian guardships.

Letters from Aleppo predict that a massacre of Christians there is certain unless the powers intervene to prevent.

Troops are hemming in the Armenians at Zeitoun, where the latter some time ago revolted against the Turks and captured the fortifications. The object of the Turks is to starve the Armenians into surrendering. No fighting has been reported. The Armenians are holding out because they place no reliance upon the official promises that security will be granted to them if they surrender.

The Sultan has dismissed his First Chamberlain, Hadji Ali Bey, and has appointed Izzet Bey to succeed him. Emin Bey, the Second Chamberlain, has been ordered to explain the charges that have been made against him by ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha.

The Chief Equerry, Izzet Pasha, recently addressed a long report to the Sultan on the deplorable situation in the country. His Majesty refused to read the report. Since then Izzet Pasha has tendered his resignation five times to the Sultan, but his Majesty has each time refused to accept it. Nevertheless, Izzet Pasha persists in his intention to retire from his office.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The representative of The United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that a number of Turks on Wednesday night broke into an Armenian church at Hissar, near Robert College, and stole

Always

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

passed Manaca Rodriguez, marching in the direction of Manicaragua. Dec. 11 the Spanish columns, under Cols. Oliver and Palanca passed the same place.

Capt. Conte of the Spanish Army, with a body of troops, was assisting to repair the prostrated telegraph lines when he was attacked by a rebel party 300 strong. The losses are not yet known.

Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Cienfuegos.

AGAINST CUBA'S REBELS.

Violent Pamphlet Circulating Among the Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A pamphlet has been issued for circulation among Senators and members of the House of Representatives, purporting, as its title asserts, to present "the Cuban question in its true light," and also to present "a dispassionate and truthful review of the situation in the island of Cuba and the position of the United States toward the insurrection."

The brochure, which purports to have been written by "An American," begins by pointing out the unreliability of the Cuban news published in the American newspapers, much of which is manufactured by Cuban refugees in Key West, Tampa, and Jacksonville, Fla., which are the "principal hotbeds of Cuban filibusters." Besides, the pamphlet asserts, the requirements of the daily press—the aim of every newspaper being to outdo the others in the publication of sensational news—are responsible for a great degree of exaggeration and misrepresentation.

Concerning the status of Cuba, the writer says:

"Cuba and Puerto Rico are the only possessions left to Spain in this hemisphere, which she discovered and in a great degree peopled. By reason of the richness and fertility of their soil, and by dint of energy, activity, and thrift on the part of the Spaniards, those two islands, and especially Cuba, have so prospered in the development of their agriculture as to be among the richest and most productive regions in the world.

"About the middle of this century, Narciso Lopez, with a few followers, raised the cry of independence, and this time the spirit of rebellion spread through a great portion of the island.

"The struggle, the writer recalls, lasted ten years, for the insurgents received valuable aid in the shape of armed expeditions from the United States.

"The great majority of the inhabitants continued loyal to Spain, and the insurrection was finally quelled by Gen. Martinez Campos, who by the treaty of Zanjon, promised a more liberal policy in the government of Cuba. Other and broader reforms were designed to give Cuba administrative home rule.

"It is not the inhabitants of Cuba who have revolted against Spain, but the few thousand Cubans who reside in the United States and elsewhere, the great majority having acquired American citizenship. They cannot be Cubans and American citizens at the same time. They are naturalized here and have adopted the United States as their country, and have no right to speak in the cause of Cuba as Cubans, much less to take arms against a nation with which the United States is at peace.

"These new-fledged American citizens who wage war against Spain from the United States and send armed expeditions to feed the Cuban insurrection, have no business in the Island of Cuba, no possessions of any kind there."

After showing that taxation is not so high as to excite anybody's indignation, and declaring that taxation had nothing to do with the rebellion, the writer asserts that independence would be fatal to Cuba and annexation to the United States almost equally disastrous to the Cubans, who are too thoroughly Spanish to become Americanized at short notice.

The pamphlet disposes of the rebel leaders by characterizing the "so-called General in Chief," Maximo Gomez, as a foreigner and an adventurer, who has no interests in Cuba; Antonio Macco, his chief lieutenant, as an illiterate mulatto; Dionisio Gil as another foreigner, like Gomez, a native of San Domingo, and Carlos Roloff as the most inhuman and ferocious of them all. He was born in Poland—a Jew—and his acts prove him a Nihilist and a dynamiter. The other "bandit chiefs" are described mainly as criminals and fugitives from justice, and their followers as chiefly negroes and foreigners.

Finally, the writer says, the following conclusion was drawn:

"That public opinion in the United States has been misled by false representation; that only one side of the Cuban question has been heard; that the Cuban people are not in favor of the independence of the island; that the men who are in arms against the Spanish Government constitute a very small and insignificant minority of the population; that they are not true patriots like Washington, Sumter, Lafayette, Bolivar, Hidalgo, but bandits and desperadoes, mostly mulattoes and foreign adventurers; that the insurrection is principally fed from without by Cuban refugees in the United States—having no interest in the island—and who, after becoming American citizens, violate our laws in order to involve their adopted country in foreign complications; that the adoption of cruel, barbarous, and unnecessary measures by the rebels and the wanton destruction of life and property are in painful contrast with the humane policy of Gen. Martinez Campos, and in contravention of the recognized usages of modern warfare; that by their own acts and deeds of violence, as well as by their lack of cohesive strength and organization, such men have placed themselves beyond recognition as belligerents, or even as the representatives of a patriotic cause, and, last, the sympathies of the American people should not be wasted on these so-called 'patriots,' but should be extended to the thousands of peaceful Cuban families whose homes have been made desolate by these vandals.

"And yet, not a voice has been raised for the true Cuban people; that is, for the immense majority of the population of Cuba, who are, and will be for years to come, the real sufferers from the ruin and devastation which this untimely and unjustifiable insurrection is sure to bring upon the beautiful 'Pearl of the Antilles.'"

Chinese Officials at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Globe publishes a dispatch furnished by a news agency saying that Chinese officials resumed possession of Port Arthur Dec. 12, Gen. Sum, on behalf of China, taking over the station from the Japanese officers.

Japanese Must Evacuate Corea.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Powers have addressed a note to Japan, peremptorily demanding the evacuation of Corea by the Japanese.

Jephson to be Queen's Messenger.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Prime Minister Salisbury has bestowed the post of Queen's Messenger on A. M. Jephson, who was one of the Stanley expedition that brought Emin Pasha from Lake Nyanza.

Turkish Regie's Offer Refused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—It is stated that a council of the Ministers, held Wednesday, rejected the proposal of the tobacco régie for an extension of its concession in return for a further loan of money.

Brassine to Resign War Office.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—Gen. Brassine, Minister of War, will resign his office, owing to the fact that his colleagues refuse to discuss, at the present session of Parliament, a bill to reorganize the army.

Senor Bosch Escapes Prosecution.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The High Court has refused the demand for the prosecution of Señor Bosch, Minister of Public Works, in connection with the municipal scandals.

Cardinal Melchers is Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Chronicle will, tomorrow, publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Cardinal Melchers is dying.

Date of Parliament's Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Official Gazette contains a notice summoning Parliament to meet on Feb. 11.

A BARREL SHIP OF UNEQUALED SPEED

Claims of a San Franciscan for His Invention.

From The San Francisco Call.

A San Franciscan has invented a novel method of navigation which, he claims, will enable a rate of speed to be attained in traveling over the water equal to that of the fastest express trains. The new water traveler does not promise to be a thing of beauty and will not show the graceful curves of the ocean liners, but the inventor claims that it will get over the water—it is not supposed to plow through it—faster than the Lucania or the St. Louis, and its passengers need never be troubled with seasickness.

The inventor, Dr. S. E. Chapman of 1,025 Valencia Street, has been working on the idea for some fifteen years, but has only lately brought it into such a shape as to apply for patents. What first suggested the scheme to him was the need for some means of navigating canals and rivers by which the speed could be materially increased without washing the banks. The idea of immense barrel-like wheels with outer flanges to tread the water was suggested. Dr. Chapman, explaining his invention, said:

"Between two big barrels is suspended the hold, cabin, and deck part for passengers and freight. On the long side are girders, or bridges, that join the inner cylinders, or axles, of the barrels. Around these inner cylinders, or axles, the rear wheels revolve, on ball bearings, the outer cylinders.

"To obtain the motive power required the plan is to place within the cylinders a railway track to run around the interior surface, and on this track a locomotive run by electricity. As this locomotive goes forward the wheel will begin to revolve. I have found by experiment that a very large wheel will roll with great ease when power is applied as is done in this case. The height of the engine has a tremendous leverage power in proportion to its weight, and I do not doubt, from the experiments which I have made, that a very great rate of speed may be attained.

"Just how great it will be I am not prepared to say, but I see no reason why it should not approximate the best speed made on a modern railway. There should be no reason why the trip from New-York to England cannot be made in three days, or possibly within forty-eight hours. To do this without seasickness would be a great improvement over travel on the present ocean greyhounds.

"On the outside of the wheels are flanges, which will force the wheel to go forward instead of simply revolving. Besides this, on each wheel is a flange at right angles, which will serve the purpose of the keels or centreboards now used. Rudders may be placed, one on each side, at the stern, and fastened to the stationary axle.

"You can see that with wheels, say, 100 feet or more long and 400 or 500 feet apart, nearly all rolling would be prevented and seasickness avoided.

"I want to explain that our engine maintains relatively to the axle one position in the bottom of the wheel, no matter how great the rate of speed at which it may be running. Hence, we can enter the cylinders from the bridge and descend a ladder and get on and off the engine at pleasure.

"The great thing about this invention is the saving in expense. Why, you can save nine-tenths, or maybe nineteen-twentieths, of the cost of running an ordinary steamship. Instead of the immense boilers and engines, with an army of stokers, you have only these two locomotives to keep going.

"Even if you did not get a great speed, the saving in expense would make the invention profitable, particularly in the case of river and canal boats, where the cost must be low for carrying freight. It has been a great problem for years how we could materially increase the speed of navigating canals and rivers without washing the banks. Screws and side wheels are not practicable, because of the tremendous commotion of the water which they cause. In this case the wheels will just walk over the water, with very little agitation, at a rate of speed that would put to shame the fastest canal greyhound."

Swimming at New Manhattan.

In addition to the medal swimming competition at the New Manhattan Athletic Club Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15, S. B. Finch, a member of the Liverpool Swimming Club, will make an effort to beat 1:10 for 100 yards. Mr. Finch is reported to be a very speedy man in the water. Prof. Fred Balmes has included two new events in the competitions. The first is diving straightaway, and the other, floating feet foremost, 50 yards. Monday night the aquatic events will include a 100-foot candle race, each contestant being compelled to carry a lighted candle the entire length of the tank. The club management announces that an initiation fee of $50 will go into effect Feb. 1.

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A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura** (ointment), the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp.

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The stock of

THE WALLACE CO.
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is complete for the **Holidays.** The assortment of **Novelties** is **large, varied** and **moderate in price.**

226 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

FOUR KILLED AND FOUR MISSING

Disastrous Results of a Premature Explosion of Dynamite at a Mine in Campbell County, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—A premature explosion of powder and dynamite at La Folette, Campbell County, killed four men and four others may have died by the explosion.

The bodies of four have been recovered, and four men are still missing. The list of dead is as follows:

BALES, ANDREW, white, aged two.
DABNEY, NEAL, white, twenty-five years of age, leaves a wife and two children.
PRICE, —, white.
WEBB, JOHN, white, twenty-one, married.

The men were at work at Big Creek Gap, in Campbell County, Tenn., and had placed three kegs of powder and four sticks of dynamite in a sixteen-foot hole. The fuse was lighted, and after a wait of four minutes the men were ordered back to readjust the fuse. Just as they re-entered the hole the blast exploded.

Work was begun at once to recover the bodies.

THE YEAR'S LAKE IRON OUTPUT

Ten and a Quarter Thousand Tons Supplied by the Western Mines—An Increased Production.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

All the lake iron ore shipping points have ceased their business for this year, with the single exception of Escanaba, which will suspend operations this week. There have been sent to the lower lakes from these vast Western storehouses of a nation's wealth a little over 10,000,000 long tons of ore, exactly how much cannot be ascertained until the Escanaba records can be obtained, but probably about 10,250,000 tons.

This is a magnificent traffic, the size of which can scarcely be conceived, and whose importance to the manufacturing interests of the nation is beyond computation. It is, also, a striking commentary on the betterment in conditions which have prevailed for the past two years.

In the year 1892 these ranges shipped 9,072,000 tons, which had been their highest record. At the opening of navigation in the following year there were on the docks at the receiving ports on Lake Erie not far from 2,500,000 tons of ore, showing that the great production of the year before had been far above requirements. There has been the same great excess on the docks at the opening of succeeding seasons. In 1895, which opened with little show of hope for the trade, with large reserves and with extremely low prices, not only have there been larger shipments than ever known, but so closely are the reserves cleaned up that there is to-day a fear of an ore famine before the Winter closes, and prices have advanced 50 per cent.

In view of the possible shortage of ore and the tremendous consumption of Bessemer grades, averaging at this time probably not less than 11,000,000 or more tons per annum, which, as well as much foundry iron, must come from the Lake Superior region, the question of ore output and of shipments for next season is of far more importance than ever before. On all the lake mining ranges elaborate preparations are being made. The older districts are being carefully explored and drilled, and new deposits of large size are being found where it was supposed the last ore had long ago been taken. On the Gogebic a repetition of the boom of 1889 seems not improbable, especially in new finds, and the utmost activity is everywhere manifest in explorations and developments. There, where two years ago to-day the towns were in the midst of riots for bread, the people starving, the mines idle, the stock piles high with unsold and unsalable ore, the business houses vacant, there is now no man who need look for a chance to work, vacant dwellings and offices are filled, the towns are prosperous, the stock pile grounds are bare, and miners earn from $45 a month in wages to $80 and $90 under contract.

On both the Minnesota ranges, to which the iron consuming world is giving more and more attention as the future chief sources of supply, the activity manifest elsewhere is greatly accentuated. On the Vermilion Range not far from 100 mining leases have lately been taken on State lands, and working options have been given on half a score of properties that are almost certain to become mines. It is expected that the Winter will see not less than 4,000 men at work on the range, a far greater number than ever before.

When the season of 1895 opened on the Mesaba there were but ten mines whose owners had any intention of shipping ore during the year. The season closes with twenty-two active mines, and with from eight to twelve more that will be prepared this Winter for extensive shipments in 1896. Not only will there be a number of new mines on this range, but those that have been worked will be put in readiness before Spring for heavier mining than before, and the number of properties in Minnesota that will next season send out an enormous individual aggregate will be greater than has ever been known in any mining district on the face of the globe. It is safe to say that, unless some unexpected calamity intervenes, the shipments of iron ore from Minnesota in 1896 will be limited only by the capacity of railroads, docks, and ships. With from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of new ore dock frontage, with from 1,000 to 1,200 additional ore cars, with a score of the largest locomotives ever built, with double track lines, and with numerous other improvements, the Mesaba roads can easily add 50 per cent to the 4,000,000 tons they have delivered to vessels this year. Indeed, it is not improbable that the range will send to market more of its ore than can be assimilated.

The year 1895, as previously, has seen the leading place in iron ore production held by Michigan, but Minnesota has come close to first place, and may reach it the coming year. In Minnesota the first ore was mined in 1884, and in the following year the business became of some importance. From that time to the close of 1895 the total amount of ore mined and shipped from the State has been 13,100,000 gross tons. It is safe to assume that there are in sight in mines in Minnesota not less than 300,000,000 tons of iron ore, a quantity so large as to be beyond the power of human grasp. Much of it is adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel. There are doubtless vast quantities yet undiscovered on both the ore ranges in the State. There is so much more ore in Minnesota than has ever been found in any similar area on the globe that no comparisons can be made with other districts. This State will be the chief seat of the iron mining industry of America for at least a generation. Of the mines in Minnesota several of the most important belong to the State, and their revenues will add to its school and general funds. From State deposits now opened there will probably be a revenue of from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, and efforts are being made to add to the State owned mines. To such a place as a source of wealth has come a resource unknown twelve years ago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—Fire in the top floor of the workshops of Guiterman Brother's clothing establishment at Fifth and Sibley Streets this morning quickly communicated to two large establishments adjoining. The roof was burned off the clothing building. The flames were confined to the two upper floors. The loss aggregates $100,000, and is covered by insurance.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13.—John Ploch's stables, icehouse, and milksheds at Athenia were burned to-night. Eight cows were burned to death. The loss is $6,000.

—Capt. Harry Jackson, one of the best-known barristers in the South, and a social leader, died in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, from appendicitis. He was a son of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, who was once Minister to Austria. Capt. Jackson received his early training in Vienna and London, and entered the Confederate Army at sixteen.

SKATING IN THE COUNTRY

NOT NECESSARY TO WAIT FOR PERMISSION THERE.

Every One Makes Up His Own Mind as to Whether the Ice Will Hold, and Then There's Fun.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Those who live in the country have in Winter one decided advantage over those who live in the city, in that they may go skating when and where they please without being chased by a burly park policeman because the ice is not of the regulation thickness.

Those who live in the country are used to going skating on their favorite ponds just as soon as the ice will hold, and there is nobody around to say they shall not enjoy this most exhilarating of Winter sports. They have already this Winter had about ten days of it, while their city cousins have been waiting for the lakes in Central Park or Van Cortlandt Park to show some seasonable enterprise and give the young folks a chance to skim over the glassy surface.

The country cousins have innumerable lakes and streams and ponds scattered through the hills and valleys in a most accommodating fashion.

Those in this village, while waiting for the Hudson River to freeze over or sufficiently far to enable them to skate upon it, go to their favorite ponds. Years ago the middle-aged men of to-day used to go "down to Mulley's," which was on the old State Farm, as it was called, but which now, to a large extent, is Nelson Park, and Everett Avenue at present runs through what used to be the centre of the little lake. But it has all disappeared now, and only a small patch of the old site remains as it used to be.

Then there was another favorite pond, which was known by the somewhat homely title of the "Frog Pond," which was, and still is, away up on top of Fisher's Hill, owned by William Brandreth. This is a small lake, romantically situated in a little piece of woods, and trees shoot up in some places near the centre. There are winding avenues through which skaters may, so to speak, promenade and enjoy a social chat by themselves.

On the north of the village is Claremont Pond, which is the principal ice producer for the village iceman. As he keeps the snow carefully swept off it when any falls that is the place to which the skaters resort when the other ponds are covered with the white mantle of Winter and they are indisposed to sweep it off.

Another popular skating resort is just north of the Scarborough Station on the Hudson River Railroad. It is a five-minute ride from Sing Sing and is consequently easy of access and a very safe place after the Winter has fairly set in and it has once become frozen over.

But this place has not a monopoly of the skating pastime. Yonkers has its Van Cortlandt Park, easily reached in a few minutes by the New-York and Putnam Railroad from Getty Square Station. Then its has the Grassy Sprain River and the big reservoir, the Sawmill River, and a portion of the Bronx over on the east side. Quite often, too, the river affords good skating facilities. Last Winter it was frozen all the way across to the New-Jersey Shore nearly all the season, but that was exceptional.

White Plains has splendid facilities at Silver Lake, which used to be called St. Mary's Lake. The newly started trolley cars run from the railroad station direct to the lake, which gives the young people of the county seat facilities this year that they never had before. They, too, have the Bronx River, but that is never very good, as it is running water, and the ice breaks up easily.

Mount Vernon has the Bronx River, East Chester Creek, and other ponds, while the upper part of Westchester County has ponds without number almost, and there is the big Croton Lake, Lake Mohegan, Lake Waccabuc, Rye Lake, Trinity Lake, &c., to say nothing of Cross River and the headwaters of the Bronx.

Nearly all these lakes and rivers have during the past week been tightly frozen up, and gay parties have enjoyed the exhilarating sport. The flush of health was on every cheek. The little ones were very merry, and as they clamped on their skates, shouted and laughed with joy. Among them were those who prided themselves on being experts, and they would attract small rings of spectators about them as they attempted to paraphrase Greek mottoes, draw "pigeon wings" or "figure eights," and go through the figures of fancy dances. There were also the usual number who "saw stars," and this was executed by even the most unpracticed.

It was great fun, too, for the children to ride on the sleds drawn by their big brothers. Then there was the chair on runners in which timid maidens who could not make up their minds to try the steel runners on their feet, were shoved by attentive beaux all over the pond, and they seemed to enjoy the sport quite as much as the skaters.

Everybody, from the oldest to the youngest bit of humanity on the ice, enjoyed the sport, and all seemed to vie with one another in adding, by their good humor, to the pleasures of the hour.

On moonlit nights skating is a favorite sport, and then the business men and their clerks have an opportunity for clamping on the steel runners and "becoming boys again" on the mirror-like surface of the lakes.

Winter in the country is not so dreary as it is sometimes imagined by those who live in cities; in fact, it is sometimes the liveliest time of the whole year, with its coasting, sleighing, and skating.

Alumni of Rutgers Dine.

The Rutgers Club composed of the alumni of Rutgers College held their second mid-Winter dinner at the New Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse last night. Speeches were made by J. C. Tumpelli of the class of '60, Vice Chancellor Reed of New-Jersey, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Philip M. Brett, Prof. Van Dyke, and Augustus Floyd. There were about 100 present. The Rev. C. I. Sheppard of the class of '50 presided at the dinner, and on the committee with him were the Rev. Dr. H. Van Eyck of '45, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, the Rev. Charles Pool, '63; Augustus Floyd, '65; John H. Carpenter, '66; Charles A. Runk, '74; David Murray, '76; the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, '84; Dr. James Bishop, '91; Philip M. Brett, '92, and Dr. Lewis S. Bishop, Secretary and Treasurer of the class of '85.

Mr. O'Brien About Face Again.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien's chameleon political organization is now known as the Young Democracy.

It has appointed a committee to wait on Mayor Strong to seek for patronage and to explain to him that Mr. O'Brien had been misled into supporting the Tammany ticket this year on the statement of somebody who told him that Richard Croker was out of politics. Mr. O'Brien has since learned, according to the statement of his friends, that Mr. Croker is not out of politics, and therefore Mr. O'Brien cannot associate with Tammany.

There is a cruel story afloat to the effect that Mr. Croker's friends in Tammany say that so long as Mr. Croker has a say, Mr. O'Brien cannot get into Tammany.

Here to Meet Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice of Canada; Lieut. Col. Strathy of Montreal, and representatives of Canadian newspapers, arrived in the city yesterday, and are at the Hotel Brunswick. They are here to meet Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner at London, who is due to-day on the steamship Campania, from Liverpool.

Telephone Service in New York at Message Rates.

THE SUBSCRIBER PAYS ACCORDING TO HIS YEARLY USE OF THE SERVICE.

The Minimum Rates, for 600 Outward Messages, are: Party Line, $75. Direct Line, $90.

All Subscribers are provided with Metallic Circuit Lines and Long Distance Telephones.

There are more than 13,000 Telephone Stations in NEW YORK CITY.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
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An Agent will call on request to give complete information.

HEAVY LOSSES CAUSED BY FIRE

A Quarter of a Million Loss in Council Bluffs—Incendiarism Charged.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 13.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Council Bluffs started in the implement district this evening shortly after 6 o'clock, causing a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars. The estimated losses are as follows:

Deere, Wells & Co., stock, $175,000; building, $55,000; Combination Fence Works, $10,000; Wier Shugart Company on building, $10,000; Westinghouse Engine Company, $10,000; Stoughton Wagon Company, $4,000; Fuller, Johnson & Co., $6,000; Moline Buggy Company, $5,000, Warder, Bushnell and Glesner, $5,000.

Deere, Wells & Co. carried about enough insurance to cover two-thirds of their loss. On the Combination Fence Works there was only $2,500 insurance. The other losses are for the most part insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 13.—The town of Titusville, Brevard County, was nearly wiped out by fire to-day. The fire originated in Bamberg's store. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, partly covered by insurance. Bamberg and Garner have been arrested.

FOUND A POLICEMAN WAITING FOR HIM

A Staten Island Driver Ran Over an Old Man and Was Caught at the Ferry.

Herman Hildebrandt, seventy years old, who lives on King Street, while crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street last night, was knocked down and run over by an express wagon. The driver escaped before a policeman arrived. An ambulance was called and the injured man removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the right leg.

A citizen who witnessed the accident caught the name and address on the wagon and ran to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and told it to the Sergeant. As the wagon bore the address, "Stapleton, S. I.," the Sergeant at once telephoned the First Precinct, and a policeman was sent to the Staten Island Ferry from there with instructions to arrest the driver.

The wagon arrived at the ferry several hours later, and was stopped, and John C. Eller of Stapleton, S. I., the driver, was arrested and sent to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he was locked up.

New-England Breeders Meet.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The New-England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon chose the following Directors: J. Malcolm Forbes, John P. Graham, John E. Thayer, George A. Litchfield, Harry Dutton, George Van Dyke, and Frank G. Hall. James O. Gray withdrew from the board.

Justice Dwight Resigns.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Justice Charles C. Dwight of Auburn has resigned his appointment as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department.

Kissing goes by favor. So does **Pearline.** It's the first and only washing compound—more popular than ever—sales larger than ever—there never was such a general favorite. Not at all strange. It saves rubbing—wear and tear. This saves time, health, money.

If you are not one of the favored who use it, do us the favor of trying it at once. Then you'll join the majority.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 429 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE NEW TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

Board of Managers Elects a Chairman and a Commissioner.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the new Joint Traffic Association yesterday was productive of two results, viz: the election of a Chairman and the choice of a Commissioner. Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, was elected Chairman, and George R. Blanchard was chosen Commissioner. Mr. Blanchard was for many years Vice President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and more recently Chairman of the Central Traffic Association. The meeting of the Board of Managers was devoted mainly to details. It is not likely that any other Commissioner will be elected at present. The machinery of the old Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations will be continued as they now exist.

With regard to the arbitrators it is the present understanding that James F. Goddard will be the chief arbitrator, with headquarters in New-York. The two other arbitrators will be called here only when their services are required and their pay will be so much per diem. It is understood that the chief arbitrator will receive about $15,000 per year.

Baltimore and Ohio Finances.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in denying the New-York Stock Exchange rumor that a receiver would be applied for, point to the fact that there has been no default in interest charges, and, therefore, there are no grounds on which to base an application for a receivership.

Since the stockholders' meeting last month there has been a steady decline in Baltimore and Ohio shares. At that meeting it will be remembered the company departed from its old-time policy of limiting the Directory to the controlling interests of the company within Maryland and admitted to the board representatives of New-York and foreign interests. The suggestion is freely made on the "Street" here that the decline in Baltimore and Ohio common stock has been influenced by the new elements in the Directory.

The total amount of the Baltimore and Ohio indebtedness on the face of the reports is $90,000,000, which is offset by canceled bonds, &c., to the amount of $10,249,224, leaving the net bonded indebtedness of the entire system at $79,750,776.

Brooklyn Heights Taxes.

Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, will pay to the City of Brooklyn, to-day, $195,000 in taxes. In speaking of this matter Mr. Rossiter said yesterday.

"Some people say that we take no interest in the city, but they must change their minds when they look at these figures. Suppose I said to you that there was a company coming from California to spend millions of dollars in the equipment of a railroad and to employ 5,000 men, would you not be glad that so much wealth was to be added to the city? That is the position of our company. No other company pays over a like amount to the city."

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Keep's Christmas Presents For Men.

There are few things you can give a man that are suitable, acceptable, useful, handsome, economical. Most of the things that fit this description are to be found in a good MEN'S FURNISHING store. They are to be found here in our store. The stock is very complete and well selected.

Cotton or woollen robes for the bath, study, or lounge. Silk or linen handkerchiefs, umbrellas, fine gloves, mufflers, exquisite neckwear, etc.

Open Evenings.

KEEP M'F'G CO.,
Makers of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING ALL AROUND FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

that will delight the eye

and gratify the best literary taste, remember that you can get

HARPER'S MAGAZINE $4.00 a Year
HARPER'S BAZAR ANNOUNCEMENT Dec. 21

HARPER'S WEEKLY

for $4.00 a year. It was of this famous weekly that the New York Tribune recently said:

"An animated record of the world's history—a record constantly increasing in scope and improving in methods."

THE VOLUME FOR 1896

Will make Illustrative Record of the Most Notable Events of the Year.

SOME LEADING FEATURES:

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN — Cartoons, Editorials, and General Illustrations.

TWO STRONG SERIALS — By W. D. HOWELLS and S. R. CROCKETT

A STRIKING ACHIEVEMENT IN AMERICAN ART

DEPARTMENTS:—Life and Letters, This Busy World (which is to be greatly enlarged, to include notes from all parts of the country), Amateur Sport, etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York

WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Supplementary Education Discussed by School Board Members.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Public Education Association in the hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, to hear addresses from President Robert Maclay and Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education, and School Trustee Payson Merrill of the Twenty-third Ward on the advisability of supplementary education for women in the public schools. About 100 women were present. Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, daughter-in-law of ex-Mayor Hewitt, presided.

President Maclay was unable to be present, but he sent a letter in which he said:

The excellent work done by the women in our schools cannot be too highly commended, and since the appointment of women as Inspectors, the manner in which their duties have been performed has given the greatest satisfaction. I think that, next to the actual work of teaching, women can be of greater value to the public school system as Trustees and Inspectors than in any other capacity.

We need for such positions women who possess that sound common sense which makes good wives and mothers, and who will apply to the public schools the principles which have made their homes successful and happy. We do not want women with "fads," representatives of so-called advanced thought, who seek to revolutionize educational methods. We are satisfied with our present plan of education. Nothing better has yet been devised.

Commissioner Hubbell spoke on "The Machinery of the Board of Education." Referring to the work of supplementary teaching, he said that visitors should be welcomed to the schools, if their object was not to criticise or spy upon the teachers; but rather to sympathize with them and hold up their hands. He added that, if the members of the Public Education Association would take up the development of the Penny Provident Fund and the Anti-Cigarette League, in the public schools, they would be doing a good work.

Trustee Merrill said that, so far as the fundamental studies for a good English education are concerned, no school in the city is so efficient as the public school.

Mrs. Hewitt said the association is anxious to work on the line laid down by President Maclay and Commissioner Hubbell.

New Mills for Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 13.—Plans for an extensive new mill are being prepared for the Pacific Mills Company, and ground has been broken for a new mill for the Arlington Company, to be near the present worsted mills. The company will expend several hundred thousand dollars in the construction of the new mill.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived last night, brought a large lot of Japanese goods for all parts of the country, the principal places being New-York, Chicago, Baltimore, Denver, Omaha, and San Francisco. The shipments were much larger than those by the last steamer, although the Japanese manufacturers who last month sent their agents to the United States have not yet had time to fill the orders obtained by them.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—J. C. Dever, a switchman in the employ of the Burlington Road, was killed in the yards this morning, being struck by a switch engine. He is a brother-in-law of T. V. Powderly of Scranton, Penn. He leaves a wife and two children.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 13.—Arthur B. Alden of A. B. Alden & Co., straw manufacturers here, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting. He was widely known in business circles in New-York and Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Board of Trustees of the American University has been informed that Mrs. Francis H. Root of Buffalo, N. Y., has bequeathed $25,000 to the new university. Mrs. Root is the mother of Mrs. Bishop Hurst of this city.

AN INTERPRETER CHARGES BRIBERY

Alleged Attempt to Interfere With Grand Jury Witnesses.

It was stated in the Criminal Court Building yesterday that an attempt had been made recently to bribe Interpreter Morosi, who is attached to the Grand Jury room when there are witnesses who can not speak English.

Assistant District Attorney Unger admitted that there had been such an attempt. He said the interpreter had reported the matter to Judge Cowing, who had instructed Assistant District Attorney Battle to investigate it.

Mr. Battle could not make public the details of the attempted bribery, but admitted that he was looking into the matter and might cause an indictment to be found against the offender.

The offender is said to be a lawyer having an office at Temple Court. He is said to have had some connection with a recent "straw-bail" case. It is alleged that he attempted to bribe Morossi to misinterpret the evidence of witnesses in an unimportant case. His object was to secure the indictment of a man against whom there is a complaint which the Grand Jury is investigating.

Oxygen

Wood won't burn unless air—oxygen—is present. The food taken into the body must be united with oxygen before it can be consumed and give heat to keep the body warm. **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is one of the best fuel-foods. The cod-liver oil obtains its oxygen from the air and heat is produced. It warms, nourishes, invigorates, gives good blood, and fortifies against the piercing winds of fall and winter. The hypophosphites tone up the nervous system and improve digestion. Scott's Emulsion *prevents* colds, coughs, consumption and general debility.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment OPEN in the EVENING from Monday the 16th inst., until Christmas.

Union Square, New York.

ALDERMEN LOOK AT FENDERS

A Newark Man's Invention That Is Operated by the Brake Seemed to be a Favorite in Brooklyn.

Many fenders were exhibted to the Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last night. Each inventor claimed that his fender was the best, and some of the fender makers even wanted to wager $100 that their fenders could not be beaten.

"The only trouble with my fender," said one of the inventors, "is that it costs too much money, and the railroad companies will not use it."

Aldermen Colson, Leich, Hess, Haubert, Jahn, and Walkley were present to hear the inventors describe their productions.

"We have no power to select or choose a fender," said Alderman Walkley. "We are here only to come to some understanding as to what is the best that can be done in the way of fenders to save life. We can only insist that the railroad companies shall attach a fender to their cars and that it must reach within a certain distance from the rails, but we have no power to say what kind of a fender they shall use."

"That is only Alderman Walkley's opinion," said Alderman Colson. "We believe we can recommend a certain kind of fender. Mr. Walkley assumes entirely too much when he tries to dictate to us what our powers are. He has no right to speak for the entire Board of Aldermen. He has a hobby that the Baltimore fender is the best in the market, and for that reason he does not take kindly to any other.

"It is our intention to come to some agreement, so that on Monday next we can recommend to the railroad companies a fender that we think meets in every particular the requirements for saving life and limb."

Secretary Tully of the Law Enforcement Society then spoke of the awful slaughter of innocent people in Brooklyn. He said that, owing to the fact that there was not a proper fender in use, 134 persons had been killed. This, he declared, was a disgrace to the city.

He spoke of the many tests that had been made, and said the present gridiron fenders in use were from 4½ inches to 18 inches from the rail, and the average was from 9 to 14 inches. This, he said, the railroad officials had explained, was due to the incompetency of the men who fixed the fenders.

Many kinds of fenders were then shown, but only two seemed to meet with the approval of the committee. One was the invention of a Newark (N. J.) man.

The motorman causes the fender to drop to the ground by simply turning the brake. The mechanism is operated by electricty, and when the motor power is off the fender is on the ground. The inventor said this was the only practical fender in the market. The cost of equipping a car would be $40.

The committee had a secret session. Its members declined to state what action they had taken.

FLUSHING'S SOCIAL SEASON OPENS

Successful Subscription Dance Arranged by Mrs. J. D. Wilmerding.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 13.—The social season was begun this evening when the assembly, or the first of a series of subscription dances arranged by Mrs. John D. Wilmerding, was given in the ballroom of the Opera House. Thomas N. Lee and Mrs. J. D. Wilmerding led the cotillion.

The patronesses were Mrs. William P. Willis, Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, Mrs. John W. Weed, Mrs. Edward V. W. Rossiter, Mrs. Vernon S. Mann, Mrs. John D. Wilmerding, Mrs. Edward N. Talbot, and Mrs. Edward M. Franklin.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Max Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKimes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Marston F. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Reinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bowne, Mrs. D. H. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. A. E. Unuewitt, Ernest Rossiter, E. A. Goodwin, Harry Lawrence.

The other dances of the series will be held Jan. 3, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and April 10.

UNVEILED A STATUE OF APAWAMIS

Dinner of the Club Named After the Indian Who Once Owned Rye.

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The fourth annual dinner of the Apawamis Club was held this evening in the clubhouse, on the Boston Post Road. John A. Wise was the guest of the club. W. L. Hart, President of the club, presided.

William H. Parsons responded to the toast, "Founders of Our Club." Among other speakers were Charles Cowles and William Porter Allen. George E. Jardine read an original poem.

A statue of Apawamis, the Indian who once owned Rye, was unveiled after the dinner by Justus A. B. Cowles. The statue was of wood, and resembled in a marked degree a cigar store Indian. The decorations of the dining room were all sorts of gay theatre bills and quaint posters.

Selections were sung during the evening by J. A. Galway and Mackenzie Gordon of the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York. Among those present were William Preston Hix, Lambert Sackett, David S. Cowles, Benjamin Sands, the Rev. Dr. George William Knox, Archdeacon Kirkby, the Rev. Dr. Pray, William Matthews, Joseph Park, L. Holmes Wiggin, Pringle Mitchell, Richard Henry Warren, the Rev. William Life, Dr. Samuel Hall, Junius S. Morgan, Robert T. Mathews, S. B. Mathews, Howard Wainwright, and Arthur W. Corning.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY AN ELEVATOR

William Wiseman Killed in the Postal Telegraph Building.

William J. Wiseman of 110 York Street, Jersey City, was killed by one of the express elevators in the Postal Telegraph Building, Broadway and Murray Street, yesterday afternoon. The elevator was in charge of Patrick Quinn. It does not stop between the ground and eleventh floors.

According to the statement of E. C. Platt, Treasurer of the Postal Telegraph Company, Wiseman tried to enter the elevator just as Quinn was closing the door, and was caught by the door as the switch was turned on. He was crushed against the lintel.

Wiseman was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, but died while in the ambulance. Quinn was arrested, and taken to the Centre Street Police Court.

The address 143 Wayne Street, Jersey City, found on cards in Wiseman's pocket, is that of his brother, James, a clerk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a well-known Jersey City politician. William formerly lived with his brother. He was a telegraph operator, but had been out of work. He leaves a wife, who is now in this city.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 124 West 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BLAST OF WINTER COLD

Lowest Temperature in This City for Any Day This Season.

RECORD AT OTHER POINTS SEEKS ZERO

Oddly Enough, Reports Show that It Was Warmer in Montana Than in Florida—Snow May Interfere with Skating.

It was the coldest Dec. 13 yesterday since 1872, when the mercury went but 1° lower, 12° above zero.

Moreover, yesterday was by far the coldest day of the present season. The mercury kept descending all Thursday night, and at 4 o'clock in the morning registered 13° above zero. It was only 1° degree higher at 8 o'clock. By noon the thermometer stood at 24° above zero. From that time on there was a gradual drop, and at midnight last night the record was 20° above zero.

Local Forecaster Dunn, in discussing the weather yesterday and the possibilities, had this to say:

"It is 2° colder to-day than yesterday. The full strength of the cold wave reached this city this morning, and to-morrow there will be a gradual rise in the temperature.

"It is snowing all around us, and if we have no snow, it will be peculiar. The conditions are about as they were yesterday, and call for snow. Our forecast is light snow, with brisk to high northeasterly winds. There will probably be snow within thirty-six hours.

"This seems pretty cold to us, but it is relatively quite warm. Here are some of the thermometer readings in other parts of the country: Boston, 10° above; Albany, zero; Chicago, 16°; St. Paul, 26°; Morehead, Minn., 26°; St. Louis, 28°; New-Orleans, 40°; Northfield, Vt., 12° below, and at Rockcliff, Canada, 26° below."

The cold wave is general over sections of the northern part of the country. Throughout the Middle States it was much colder yesterday than it was Thursday, while throughout the Northwest it was warmer. The peculiar feature of the weather is that yesterday the temperature was 2° higher at Havre, Mon., than it was at Jacksonville, Fla. This condition has not existed before since the Weather Bureau records have been kept.

All along the North Atlantic coast the wind blew yesterday at from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and all incoming vessels for the first time this Winter had more or less ice upon them as they came up the bay.

Those who had occasion to be in the streets in this city hurried along with collars up and took rapid strides in an effort to get out of the penetrating wind as quickly as possible.

In all probability there will be skating to-day in Van Cortlandt, Crotona, and St. Mary's Parks. Soundings at Van Cortlandt Lake showed that there was 3½ inches of ice, and, unless the weather moderates considerably, the red ball will go up.

The ice in Central Park, however, is too thin, and will not be strong enough for skating for a few days. Superintendent Parsons yesterday ordered a supply of lamps to be sent to Crotona, Van Cortlandt, and St. Mary's Parks for the benefit of skaters. There is some snow on the ice on Van Cortlandt Lake, but not enough in most places to give much trouble to skaters.

The ball is up and there is free skating in Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn. The ice in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is too thin yet to permit skating.

Ice on the south side of Long Island is already 3 inches thick, and icemen are getting ready to begin cutting.

COLDEST WEATHER OF THE WINTER

New-York, New-England, and Canada Report Low Temperatures.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—Last night was the coldest of the present Winter in this vicinity. The thermometer stood 4 degrees above zero early this morning, and in the surrounding towns the mercury is reported to have dropped below this point.

Six inches of ice have formed on local lakes the past two days, and if the cold weather continues two or three days longer the ice crop will be harvested at once.

HANOVER, N. H., Lec. 13.—The mercury here fell to 15 degrees below zero last night. Norwich, Vt., reports 20 below; Thatford, Vt., 18; Lyme, N. H., 20. There is only about one inch of snow on the ground.

CONCORD JUNCTION, N. H., Dec. 13.—This morning was the coldest of the season, the thermometer registering 10 below zero. Along the line of the Northern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad thermometers ranged from zero to 20 below.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The ice is four inches thick on the Hudson here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The cold weather throughout Northern New-York continues, with the thermometers ranging from zero to 7 degrees below in various localities early this morning. The temperature is now rising, with indications for warmer weather.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 13.—Intensely cold weather prevailed throughout the Ottawa Valley to-day.

At Mattawa 23 degrees below zero was registered; at Maniwaki, Quebec, it was 30 below; at Kazubaunus, Quebec, it was 32 below, and at Pembroke it was 30 below.

FRIGHTFUL WEATHER ON THE COAST

Many Vessels Compelled to Seek Safety in the Harbors.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 13.—Reports of yesterday's storm show widespread devastation. The whole coast was swept. Full details will not be received for several days. The steamer Ulunda, from Liverpool, arrived to-day. She encountered the most frightful weather ever experienced by any of her officers. It was feared that she would not survive the storm.

The steamer Carthaginian has not arrived, and the steamer Portia is over three days from Halifax, the longest passage she has ever made. It is feared she is damaged.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 13.—The fierce windstorm has driven a fleet of tugs and barges in here for harbor. The tugs Scranton, George A. Dean, Fred E. Ives, Joshua Lovett, Storm King, Nottingham, Gertrude, and America are all here with tows, being unable to go further.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 13.—A strong northeast storm prevails here to-night. Steamer Manhattan from New-York for Portland is harbored here.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 13.—The northeast gale of the past three days had just begun to die out when the second storm, now coming up the Atlantic coast, has caused it to spring up with increased violence. A ship's rail and other wreckage have floated past to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 13.—The cold wave continues. The thermometer registered 7° colder than yesterday. The rough sea is still running, and the fleet of coasters and fishing vessels continues storm-bound in the lower harbor.

Serious Damage at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Dec. 13.—An unusually high tide this evening, coupled with the strong northeast wind caused trouble on the bluff here. The seas beat against the bluff with great force, and ate out great chunks of earth. The most damage was done between Ocean Pathway and Rose's Pavilion, where slices ten feet long by five and ten feet deep were eaten out of the bluff. The Board Walk appears to be badly undermined, and it has been considered best to keep off all pedestrians. The new system of jetties started by the Ocean Grove Association, appears to be almost worthless. The association decided this evening to bulkhead the entire front. This will have to be done to reclaim the portion washed away and re-establish the Board Walk.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 13.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.36	.36
Anaconda	.70	.71
Portland	1.85	1.85
Argentum	.42	.44
Isabella	.53	.52
Union	.32	.34½
Consolidated	.19½	.20
Summit	.25	.25
Pharmacist	.14½	.14½
Work	.18½	.20½
Alamo	.05	.06½

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Cuff Links
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No two alike
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Shaving Sets
Scarf Pins
Tobacco Boxes
Driving Whips

WILL ELECT OFFICERS TO-DAY

American Federation of Labor Approves of Postal Savings Banks but Not of Carrying Mail on Street Cars.

The first business of yesterday morning's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was to decide on 3 o'clock this afternoon as the time of electing officers. The Socialist element still claims to hold the balance of power, while the supporters of McBride and Gompers, the rival candidates, deny this, and each side declare that they will elect their candidate.

A resolution favoring establishment of postal savings banks by the National Government caused much discussion, and a substitute resolution opposing National banks was presented. The original was finally adopted.

T. P. Lary of the local Housesmiths' Union announced to the convention at the opening of the afternoon session that they had practically won in their fight against the Iron League. The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on a resolution against carrying mail on street cars not owned by the Government, but the resolution was finally adopted.

A resolution favoring a change in the tariff was rejected, and one looking for the sanitary regulation of bakeshops was adopted, and then Delegate McNeil of the committee on an eight-hour workday reported that it would be unwise to begin a general movement on the subject. He recommended that the executive council should select one or more of the best conditioned trades to begin the contest.

The question of whether contracts with employers should be lived up to in the case of sympathetic strikes caused some discussion, but the general opinion of the convention was that they should be.

The convention adjourned until this morning while the delegates were still struggling with the question of sending delegates to the Socialist Congress, to be held in London in August, 1896.

TEACHING THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

Tie Vote as to Its Advisability in the Jamaica Board of Education.

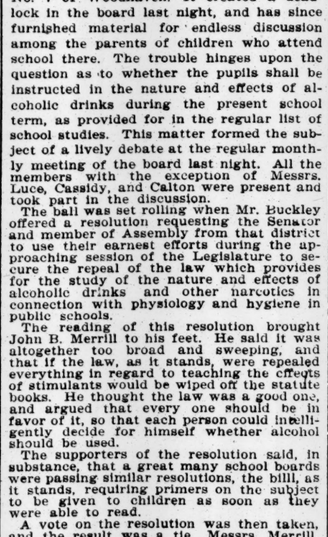
JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 13.—A bone of contention in the shape of the effects of alcohol as part of the school curriculum has arisen in the Board of Education of District No. 7 of Woodhaven. It created a deadlock in the board last night, and has since furnished material for endless discussion among the parents of children who attend school there. The trouble hinges upon the question as to whether the pupils shall be instructed in the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks during the present school term, as provided for in the regular list of school studies. This matter formed the subject of a lively debate at the regular monthly meeting of the board last night. All the members with the exception of Messrs. Luce, Cassidy, and Calton were present and took part in the discussion.

The roll was set rolling when Mr. Buckley offered a resolution requesting the Senator and member of Assembly from that district to use their earnest efforts during the approaching session of the Legislature to secure the repeal of the law which provides for the study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics in connection with physiology and hygiene in public schools.

The reading of this resolution brought John B. Engell to his feet. He said it was altogether too broad and sweeping, and that if the law, as it stands, were repealed everything in regard to teaching the effects of stimulants would be wiped off the statute books. He thought the law was a good one, and argued that every one should be in favor of it, so that each person could intelligently decide for himself whether alcohol should be used.

The supporters of the resolution said, in substance, that as great many school boards were passing similar resolutions, the bill, as it stands, requiring primers on the subject to be given to children as soon as they were able to read.

A vote on the resolution was then taken, and the result was a tie. Messrs. Merrill, Sprague, and Garbe voted affirmatively, and Schuster, Buckley, and Light negatively. The matter will probably come up again at the next meeting of the board.



When a recipe calls for a cupful of lard or butter, use two-thirds of a cupful of Cottolene—the new vegetable shortening—instead. It improves your health, saves your money—a lesson in economy, too. Genuine

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is sold everywhere in tins, with trade marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, NEW YORK.

MR. WURSTER IS EATING OFTEN

Brooklyn's Mayor-Elect Guest at Many Dinners—Confederate Flag at His Latest Gastronomic Entertainment.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster was the guest of honor at another dinner last night. Banquets have become almost daily occurrences with him, and if he continues at the present rate it is feared by some of his friends that he will have dyspepsia in its worst form by Jan. 1.

First—that is, after his election—he had a dinner at the Hanover Club; then the members of the Young Republican Club dined him; the turn of the Union League Club came next, and the Mayor-elect had a big dinner last Saturday; he sat at two spreads Wednesday, the first at the Oxford Club, after which he was whirled in a carriage to the Montauk Club, where the Bankers' Association feasted and toasted him.

He has yet to hear from the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Lincoln, the Algonquin, the Germania, and the Carleton Club, and it is feared that by the time he is through with this list he will be a sick man.

The dinner last night was at the home of Timothy L. Woodruff in Eighth Avenue, near the Montauk Club. Mr. Woodruff was the host and presided. The table was a fac simile of a Pullman car, similar to the one that the Mayor-elect rode in from New-York to Georgia. There were also the flags of Georgia and New-York, while the Confederate and Union flags were draped together.

Among the guests were Mayor Schieren, St. Clair McKelway, William Berri, and William C. Wallace.

Sixteen men were present and each made a speech. The Mayor-elect did not give any idea as to his Cabinet.

ENGINEERS HAVE A CONFERENCE

First Meeting of the Board Appointed by the Dock Commissioners.

The first conference of the board of consulting engineers which was recently appointed by the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday in President O'Brien's room, in Pier A. Gen. Casey was Chairman. The others of the board are G. S. Morison, President of the American Society of Engineers, and Prof. Burr of Columbia College.

The subject under discussion was the improvement of the North and East River water front, along the lines of the plan of 1871. Suggestions as to amendments thereto were approved, and resolutions looking to the immediate renewal of the work on some of the more important piers and bulkheads were passed. Recent suggestions of President O'Brien as to necessary alterations in the pier and bulkhead lines on the lower North River were unanimously recommended by the board.

Many expressions of approval have been received by the Dock Department by representative commercial bodies on the appointment of this board of experts.

"Their appointment," said Mr. O'Brien yesterday, "means that the most skilled opinions in the country will in future guide the work of dock improvement in this city. As a result there will be no more rotten piers built with the taxpayers' money, and the natural result will be a smaller outlay of the city's money for a more enduring water front than could possibly have been had under the old system."

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Howard White.

William Howard White, formerly employed as a civil engineer, died on Wednesday in Redlands, Cal. Mr. White was born in 1847, and was of New-England descent.

Mr. White was a grandson of Abijah White of Watertown, Mass., and was his only male descendant in his generation.

By marriage he was a nephew of James Russell Lowell and through his mother, who was a daughter of Russell Sturgis, was connected with many New-York families. Mr. White was at one time assistant chief engineer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and was later chief engineer of the New-York and New-England Railroad.

He went to California about three years ago to recover his failing health. Mr. White leaves a wife, Margaret Parker White, and three children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. Robert N. Merritt, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, died in Morristown, N. J., Thursday of Bright's disease and enlargement of the heart. Dr. Merritt was born in St. John, N. B., Aug. 17, 1826. His father was a wealthy West Indian merchant. Dr. Merritt attended the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New-York, and was graduated from the University of New-Brunswick and Trinity College, Toronto. He was ordained in 1849. During the first four years of his ministerial life he was on missionary duty in Ontario, and built seven churches. He was injured by a fall from a horse, and had to leave his field and remove to New-York. While in this city he was asked to supply the pulpit of St. Peter's Church. His services were so satisfactory that he was called to the rectorship and accepted. He was connected with the church forty-two years. Dr. Merritt was for many years Secretary of the Standing Committee of the diocese, and later was President of that body. He leaves three sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held on Monday. Bishop Starkey will officiate.

—Police Sergeant James Bartley of the Richards Street Precinct died in his home, 67 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was forty years old and was appointed a policeman Jan. 9, 1886. He became a Roundsman in 1891, and a Sergeant in 1894. He attended the funeral of Policeman James F. De Cantillon, a week ago, and at the cemetery caught a cold which developed into pneumonia. His wife attributes his death partly to the grief occasioned by the death of De Cantillon.

—Joseph B. Hall of The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser business department died yesterday from pneumonia. He was a son of the late George Hall, who was with Horace Greeley in 1840, and ran off the issues of the famous Log Cabin in the memorable Tippecanoe campaign. The deceased was born in Cincinnati June 17, 1860, and came to Newark with his parents when he was fourteen years old.

—Milton C. Lightner, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and twice Vice President of that institution, died at his home in Highland Park, Ill., yesterday, after an illness of two weeks, from the results of a severe cold.

—Edward S. Reed, the pioneer druggist of Atlantic City, N. J., died last night after a protracted illness. He was sixty-two years old. He did a great deal to further the interests of the City Government. His father was Mayor of Atlantic City from 1858 to 1862.

Strict Compliance Exacted.

From The Boston Herald.

The laugh is on a Milo (Me.) farmer. He prides himself on regularity in feeding his live stock, especially his pig. The other day he found he would be obliged to be away at the usual hour, so he told his wife to be careful and feed the pig just on the stroke of 12. This advice was repeated several times before he started, and, as he drove off, his parting admonition was, "Remember the pig." His business took him to a neighboring town, and he had been there but a short time when a telegram was handed to him. Fearing the worst, he opened it, and read: "Shall I feed the pig on local or standard time?" and the message was "collect."

ARMES'S CASE AN ISSUE

Discipline of the Army Is Involved in This Affair.

SCHOFIELD'S DECISION MUST STAND

The War Department Insists that Retired Officers Shall Be Subject to Orders as If They Were Still in Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who brought charges against Capt. George A. Armes just before retiring from the command of the army, has taken no part in the proceedings which the department instituted against Armes, and seems to be unconcerned as to the outcome of the affair. It is understood that several communications have been addressed to him asking if he wished to appear in person, or to make any remarks for the information of the department, with a view to strengthening its case, but up to the present he has not been heard from.

The status of the case will remain unchanged until the second week in January, when the District Court of Appeals is expected to render a decision. Whatever this decision may be neither side will permit it to rest there, and should the findings of the lower court be upheld the War Department will unquestionably take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The law officers of the War Department are prepared to fight the matter until the last resort has been exhausted, for they see that if the highest court of the land decides that the War Department has no authority over its retired officers the whole subject of military discipline, both as regards those on active service and those retiring, will be overturned and rendered practically impossible of execution.

The opinion of Judge Bradley, the Judge Advocate General contends, cannot be supported by the Court of Appeals, and in event of this court deciding against the department, he predicts the United States Supreme Court would undoubtedly throw out both decisions as unsound and contrary to the laws which have been governing the army since its establishment.

The questions involved are of the highest importance to the service. If the courts decide that the department cannot court martial retired officers then it will also be impossible to bring those on the active list to trial by military courts, for the reason that the laws of the department make retired officer as amenable to discipline as those on active duty.

The Judge Advocate General asserts that there is no difference in the status of retired officers and those performing active duty when it comes to a question of discipline, and that if one cannot be court martialed, neither can the other be. Judge Bradley, on the other hand, in his decision set forth as his strength what he regarded as the relations of retired officers to the Government and those on the active list. His argument was that retired officers, because they were not actively engaged in Governmental work, were not subject to the laws governing those who were.

The laws of the department, however, applying to the punishment of the two grades are the same and make no difference because an officer is not with his regiment. Retired officers cannot even go beyond the limits of the country without permission of the department, and should the President so decide, every officer now on the retired list could be assigned to any duty the Government might require of him. They could all be restored to active duty if there were necessity for their services and the active list was found insufficient for the needs of the Government. The case has excited so much interest throughout the army on account of the military law points involved that several hundred copies of the argument presented by the War Department have been distributed among officers.

KINGS COUNTY RETURNS SUBMITTED

Errors Will Cause a Delay in the Canvass—New Laws Demanded.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The election returns from Kings County were received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. Several errors regarding the spelling of the names of candidates and the footings of the total number of votes cast were noticed. A special messenger from the State Board of Canvassers left for Brooklyn this afternoon to have the returns corrected at once.

The State Board of Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon, but adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a further adjournment until Monday will be had, by which time it is expected the corrected returns will be received from Kings County.

Freeborn G. Jewett arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from Albany, and held a consultation with the County Clerk of Kings County in regard to the error in the election returns from that county. He will to-day consult Deputy Attorney General French, and a decision will be reached as to whether it will be necessary to issue a mandamus against the Kings County Board of Canvassers in order to correct the election returns.

As a result of the trouble over making up the returns in Brooklyn, an effort will be made to amend the election law so that returns in Brooklyn shall be canvassed in the same manner as they are in this city.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—SS Spain, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, sld. from London for New-York at 12 noon to-day.

Latest Arrival.

SS Dresden, from Bremen, passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northnortheast; fresh breeze; cloudy.

As Light as Day Light. Next to it in cheapness.
The Improved
Welsbach LIGHT.
Investigate it.
THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.
Sole Agents for New York City:
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ONLY THE BEST GOODS,
Articles of Undoubted Merit and Purity,
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The commercial buccaneers only try to imitate the best. We could mention many brands of whiskey that will never be counterfeited. Our
"Old Crow Rye,"
on account of its excellence, has received the polite attentions of these bandits.

The safe way is, don't take any that has not the word **RYE** on the label and our firm name on case, cork, capsule, and label. No other can be genuine, for we have taken every barrel of Rye Whiskey made at the Old Crow Distillery since January 1st, 1872.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853.
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IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

THE FUNERAL OF TILLIE KELLY

SERVICES IN THE M'AULEY WATER STREET MISSION.

The Suicide's Companions in Attendance—An Address by Superintendent S. H. Hadley.

The old McAuley Mission in Water Street was the scene last night of funeral services over the body of Tillie Kelly, who committed suicide in Sixth Avenue Wednesday night, while intoxicated and ashamed to return to her boarding house.

Long before and after Jerry McAuley's abandonment of his vicious life, Water Street was noted as being one of the worst parts of the city, even in the days when vice was almost unchecked by the police. Many times after McAuley established his Water Street Mission the little frame building in which he held services was the scene of pathetic incidents. These incidents were recalled last night, when prayers were uttered for the wayward girl, who had killed herself after living an irregular life under the name of a mistress who had been kind to her.

Before the services were begun the mission room was filled with cold and hungry looking sailors, and men and women who have been saved from evil lives through the efforts of the mission workers.

When the hour for the services arrived Superintendent S. H. Hadley arose and said:

This is a different meeting from what we are accustomed to have here. But I am only too glad that we were permitted to pay our respects to this poor, misguided sister in this quiet little place. Her story, when I read it, touched my soul, and I made up my mind to sell everything I owned rather than see her buried in Potter's Field.

Superintendent Hadley then gave out the hymn "Coming Home," which those present began to sing with heartiness. Just as the second verse was started the door of the mission was opened and more than a dozen of the dead girl's friends rushed up the aisle and threw themselves on the coffin, weeping bitterly. They brought with them a large cross of white lilies, and a wreath of roses. Their appearance was so unexpected and the scene was so intensely dramatic that for some time the hymn was almost forgotten. Gradually the friends of the dead girl became quiet and buried their faces in their handkerchiefs. But whenever any allusion was made to their dead companion or to home and parents two of the girls broke out afresh in tears, and they were finally conducted from the room by Mrs. Hadley. All of the girls were dressed in the very height of fashion, in striking contrast to the simple black dresses of the mission women and the rough garments of the men.

After the hymn was finished Superintendent Hadley spoke some homely words of comfort, and cited some of his experiences before he was redeemd from a drunkard's life. He said:

I don't believe there is a woman who has lost all love and who cannot be saved. It is just thirteen years seven months and twenty nights ago to-night that I was rescued from a barroom fight and converted in the Cremorne Mission. There is a girl sitting over there by the post who was saved the same night. Neither of us has touched a drop of liquor since then, and, please God, we never will.

My heart goes out to-night for this poor, dead girl. God waits for you to come to Him, and if you are ever in such straits as was this poor girl you will find me ready to share the last cent I own to keep you from a like fate.

The congregation then sang "There's a Great Day Coming." This hymn proved too much for some of the dead girl's friends. They broke down completely and left the room.

The Rev. F. G. Howell of the John Street Methodist Church read several selections from the Scriptures, and afterward made a few remarks, his text being "The Wages of Sin is Death." He said:

May the Lord help you to realize that there is an eternity before you, and may it soon be impressed upon you that God loves you and is ready to wash your sins white as snow.

After the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and repeating of the Lord's Prayer by the congregation, Mr. Howell read the burial service and dismissed the audience.

The dead girl's friends lingered by the body until they were pushed away by a crowd of morbid sightseers.

The burial will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Maple Grove Cemetery, Long Island, in the Florence Mission plot.

Tillie Kelly's parents have been dead some time, but two sisters survive her, one of whom is Mrs. Marlow, who lives in West Sixty-seventh Street, and the other a Mrs. Low, who lives in Brooklyn.

"When I went up to tell Mrs. Marlow about Tillie's death," said Grace Canfield, a companion of the dead woman, last night, "she said: 'She's disgraced us enough. I don't want anything more to do with her.' We asked her to give us something toward keeping Tillie out of Potter's Field, but she would not do it. So we all contributed, and, with what the McAuley Mission gave us, made up the expenses."

WEIGHT POSSIBILITIES OF CARP

If Well Fed and Treated They Attain to Enormous Size.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Big fish chronicles are always interesting. Attention is just now being bestowed upon the weight possibilities of carp. These fish are notoriously long-lived, and, provided they are not caught before they have had a chance of living long, and, provided again, they have few enemies and solicitous keepers to supplement their natural food supply regularly, it is only natural that they should grow to a relatively great size. Under normal conditions, of course, they do not exceed a few pounds, and, as it is the normal conditions that prevail, discussion of what they might attain may be regarded by not a few as something of a futility. Still, they are sometimes placed in peculiarly favorable circumstances; and, as the question is, after all, concerned with what weight they can reach, it is not such a futility after all.

We must go abroad for the biggest carp of which angling history has to tell. In a private pond in Saxony there used to be a pair of breeding carp whose united weight in Saxony measure (seven per cent. heavier than English) reached 91 pounds. The male was 43 pounds, and the female 48 pounds. By good living and attention they even exceeded this. In eleven years the male put on 9 pounds, and the female 12 pounds. The pond which afforded a home for these creatures was a famous one. In one year 4,000 pounds of carp were taken from it—to say nothing of tench and jack. In this same pond—which, by the way, covered seventeen acres—the proprietor had left several carp for breeding. Five of these weighed 103 pounds Saxon, and the largest of the five, a Spiegel carp, aged sixteen years, drew in the scale 31½ pounds English. The age of the two first alluded to could not be estimated. They were on the estate when it was purchased from another family, fifty years before.

We have never, to our personal knowledge, known a carp that exceeded 22 pounds to be caught in English waters. A brace which weighed 35 pounds was once presented to the late Lord Egremont. A curious thing about these big fish is their tameness. Mr. Pennell tells us he has seen carp in the garden ponds of Rotterdam eagerly following visitors about to be fed, while one immense fellow, with a side as broad as a flitch of bacon, and an appetite that seemed insatiable, actually pursued him for nearly a hundred yards along the side of the bank until his stock of bread had run out. This fish, he adds, must have weighed 15 pounds. Their rate of growth has been approximately computed to be 3 pounds during the first six years and 6 pounds before the tenth year.

French Tax on Foreign Securities.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—At the sitting of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, announced that the Government would partly cover the 2,800,000f deficit by an increase of the tax upon transferable and foreign securities, which increase would yield 2,000,000f.

MAY NOW LOSE THE LICENSE

Saloon Case Before Excise Board on Ground that Two Convictions Had Been Found Against Proprietors.

The Excise Board began a hearing yesterday for the revocation of the license of Nannery & Gaffney's saloon, at 381 Second Avenue. The ground for the complaint is that there have been two convictions in the Special Sessions for selling liquor on Sunday.

This is the first case the board has taken up on the record of convictions being sent from Special Sessions. The law provides that the board may revoke licenses where there have been two convictions of violations of the excise law, and the board will take advantage of this to carry out its plan of reducing the number of saloons.

Julius M. Mayer, counsel for the board, is prosecuting the case, and the only evidence offered was the record of the convictions. The defendants, through a lawyer, moved to dismiss on grounds of insufficient evidence. This was denied. The defendants were allowed until Dec. 20 to show if these convictions were not proper. If they cannot show this the license will be revoked.

"While the law leaves it to us," said Commissioner Woodman, "I believe licenses in such cases should be revoked if the convictions were regular."

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are very fashionable. We have some unusually fine specimens Mounted as charms for gentlemen's wear, $15, $18, $22, $25 and upward.
Mounted as ladies' brooch pins, with pearls, $15, $16.50 and upward.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d Street

Open evenings from Monday Dec. 16th, until Christmas.

A Reply After Seventeen Years.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A letter was received at the Philadelphia Post Office on Wednesday addressed to a dead man, and in reply to a query mailed seventeen years ago. Charles E. Barrett, who was then Chief of the district of Postal Inspectors, on the 10th of December, 1878, wrote a letter to a man up in the State making inquiry about a letter containing an inclosure which it was said had been lost. Mr. Barrett has been dead some years. On Wednesday an answer was received to that letter. The man wote: "Your letter has been duly received, but, on account of sickness and procrastination, the

The New-York Times.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	7-16
Auction Sales	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Notices	13
Bankers' Cards	13	Marriages	4
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
City Items	5	New Publications	7
City Real Estate For Sale	13	Proposals	13
Country Real Estate For Sale	13	Public Notices	7
Dancing	7	Recent Publications	10
Deaths	4	Religious Notices	7
Dividends	13	Sheriff's Sales	7
Dry Goods	7	Situations Wanted	7-16
Financial	13	Special Notices	4
Furs Repaired	7	Surrogate Notices	13
Furnished Rooms	7	Teachers	7
		Travelers' Guide	7-13
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Don Quixote, Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting, and A Story of Waterloo—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Beethoven Concert—8:15. Paderewski's Piano Recital—2:30.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Witch—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Raymonde—8:00. Matinée—Camille.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
ICE PALACE—Opening night.
IRVING PLACE—A Home with Three Angels—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—The Educational Alliance and Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Evening at 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Favorita—7:45. Matinée—Romeo et Juliette.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY—Games—8:00.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Move for Liberal Sunday Laws.
Democratic National Committee Call.
Utah Soon to be a State.
Terror in the Orient.
Southern Editors and the Code.
Mr. Wurster for Gov. Morton.
Negro in the North and South.

Page 2
Skating in the Country.

Page 3
Blast of Winter Cold.
Armes's Case an Issue.
Tillie Kelly's Funeral.
Mr. Wurster's Many Banquets.
A Fender Hearing in Brooklyn.

Page 5
Giolitti Escapes Trial.
Tories Want to be Protected.
Regulating the Stock Brokers.

Page 6
The Great Hebrew Fair.
To Show Their Feet Disguised.
Pauper's Grave for Schroeder.
Advancement on the Police Force.

Page 7
Wheelmen's Bowling Tournaments.

Page 8
Union League Club's Defiance.
Will Consecrate His Auxiliary.
Presented the Wills Tablet.

Page 9
Allison's Presidential Chances.
The Squadron of Evolution.
Sherman Will Talk a Little.
New-Jersey Bridge Approaches.
Jarvis Conklin Assets Sold.
Benefit of the Actors' Fund.
Club Girl Held for Perjury.
Lively Row of the Mugfords.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.
Auction Sale of Books.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
Ventilation of Railway Cars.
English Yacht Clubs' Racing Dates.
Dynamite Used by Cubans.

Page 15
Cripple Creek's Outlook.
Heavy Exports in November.
Contract for City Lighting.
Steamship Companies and Reform.

Page 16
Chicago Gas Trust Case.
Civil Service Reform League.
Gen. Waring on Uniforms.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	43	14	16
6 A. M.	42	14	16
9 A. M.	42	16	17
12 M.	42	24	25
4 P. M.	43	21	24
6 P. M.	42	22	24
9 P. M.	42	22	24
12 P. M.	40	20	23

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....21.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....19.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....42.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....36.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Followed by Clearing Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WOOL AND POLITICS.

At the very beginning of the present session of Congress the National Association of Wool Growers marched to Washington and went into camp there, under the command of Judge LAWRENCE. The delegates were in almost continuous session for nearly a week, a long memorial addressed to Congress was prepared, and a committee was appointed to besiege the House. The memorial, which includes a majority of the essays written by Judge LAWRENCE during the last six or eight years, was presented in the House on the 9th inst., but was not ordered to be printed, owing to an objection which appears to have been procured by Speaker REED, who has since been denounced for this action by Western papers representing McKINLEY's interests. Judge LAWRENCE will remain on guard in Washington during the Winter.

The Association of Wool Growers will not be satisfied with a re-enactment of the McKinley tariff on wool. We notice that the wool protectionists of Philadelphia, in convention assembled, have demanded that Congress shall "re-enact immediately" the McKinley duties on wool and woolen goods "without the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i'"; but this would not be enough for the Wool Growers' Association, which asks not only that the duty on clothing wool shall be 12 cents a pound, (instead of the McKinley duty of 11 cents,) but also that there shall be imposed on carpet wool, now free, a duty of nearly 100 per cent.!

In order that the effect of the changes proposed by the Wool Growers' Association may be more clearly seen, we set forth below the imports of wool in the fiscal year 1893, the third year of the McKinley tariff, and in the fiscal year 1895, during ten months of which the present tariff was in force and wool was on the free list:

IMPORTS IN 1893.

	Pounds.	Value.	Average Value Per Pound.
Class 1	35,403,021	$6,555,639	.18½
Class 2	7,035,439	1,535,812	.21¾
Class 3	133,197,581	10,312,237	.07¾
Total	175,636,041	$18,403,688	

IMPORTS IN 1895.

	Pounds.	Value.	Average Value Per Pound.
Class 1	87,151,522	$13,335,902	.15¼
Class 2	13,476,735	2,637,581	.19½
Class 3	105,505,649	9,583,238	.00
Total	206,133,906	$25,556,421	

It will be seen that a duty of 12 cents a pound on wool of the first class (clothing wool) would have been equivalent to about 64 per cent. in 1893, and to about 78 per cent. in 1895. For wool of the second class (combing wool) the equivalent ad valorem would have been 55 per cent. and 61 per cent. for the respective years. The actual duty on clothing wool under the McKinley tariff in 1893 was 59½ per cent. Wool is now free, and the Wool Growers' Association would impose a duty equal to 78 per cent., as measured by the values of the present year!

But it is the demands of this association with respect to wool of the third class (carpet wool, the raw material of the carpet manufacturers) that especially deserve attention. The duty on such wool under the McKinley tariff was 32 per cent. ad valorem. A small quantity was dutiable at 50 per cent., but 32.87 per cent. was the average for the 133,000,000 pounds imported in 1893. For this McKinley rate the association would now substitute a specific duty of 8 cents a pound! Indeed, the convention at first was inclined to demand 10 cents.

Let us see what would be the ad valorem weight of a duty of 8 cents. The average value of the carpet wool imported in 1895 was 9 cents, and upon that basis a duty of 8 cents would be equivalent to 88 per cent. But the average value of 133,000,000 pounds in 1893 was only 7¾ cents, and the duty demanded by the association would, upon that basis of value, be equal to 103 per cent. The inexcusable and oppressive duty of the McKinley tariff was only 32 per cent. The association now asks Congress to multiply that duty by three! This monstrous tax upon kinds of coarse wool that are not produced in this country in appreciable quantities and which are imported as the raw material of our great carpet industry is deemed to be equitable by an association whose President asserts that all carpets are luxuries and that, if he could have his way, he would by legislation exclude every pound of such foreign carpet wool from the United States.

The imposition of a duty of 12 cents a pound on clothing wool would be accompanied by an addition of 48 cents a pound to the present duties on woolen goods, and this addition would make the average rate for such goods higher than it was under the McKinley tariff. In 1893 it was 98½ per cent.

This association has been powerful in the past and it is powerful now. During its recent convention there was received from the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers a resolution "earnestly seconding the appeal of the wool growers for a duty on wool." It has the support of a considerable number of Republican Representatives and of prominent Republican newspapers. We shall hear from these members after the committee appointments shall have been made. It has sent formal notice to Mr. REED that it does not "approve of his do-nothing policy." It demands that the House shall pass a Tariff bill and that this bill shall contain its schedule of wool duties. Its officers are not unfamiliar with National politics, and for its programme it has the support of influential Republicans who are not directly interested in the wool schedule. These gentlemen and the leaders of the Wool Growers' Association are saying that the present House of Representatives should indicate a tariff policy to be adopted and carried into effect by the next Congress, which, they assume, will be controlled by their party. They profess to believe that a House Tariff bill could be passed in the Senate, and they urge that the President should have an opportunity to veto such a bill or to permit it to become a law.

The attitude of this association and of the Republicans who are in sympathy with it is quite interesting, partly for the reason that their policy is not the policy of the Speaker. It is, however, the policy of at least one other Republican candidate for the Presidency.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE SUIT.

The suit that has been brought against the city to restrain the Controller from paying the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commissioners on the ground that the laws under which they are acting are unconstitutional has every appearance of being obstructive and vexatious.

The complaint cites numerous sections of the Constitution as being violated by the rapid-transit law as passed in 1891 and amended since, but the relevancy of these sections is so difficult to make out that one wonders why a dozen others were not cited as equally applicable. Those cited are:

First—Sections 6 and 7 of Article I., requiring just compensation to be made for private property taken for public use, and the amount to be ascertained by a jury or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record, "as shall be prescribed by law." These requirements are clearly complied with in the rapid-transit law.

Second—Section 1, Article III.: "The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly." Well?

Third—Section 18, Article III., prohibiting the passage of private or local bills in certain cases. If the rapid-transit law comes under the prohibition, the Court of Appeals has been wrong in numerous cases.

Fourth—Section 10, Article VIII., presumably the part which forbids any city to incur indebtedness except for city purposes. If the construction of rapid-transit roads would not be a city purpose, that of building docks and paving streets can hardly be. What is a city purpose?

Fifth—Section 2, Article X., relates to the election or appointment of county, city, town, and village officers, &c. The Rapid Transit Commissioners, if the law is general, come under the head of those who shall be "elected by the people or appointed, as the Legislature may direct." The naming of officers in an act of the Legislature has been heretofore held to be Constitutional under this provision.

Sixth—Section 2, Article XII., is the one classifying cities, defining general and special laws relating to them, and prescribing the manner of enacting special city laws. Its relevancy to the rapid-transit law is not manifest if that is not a special city law, which is pretty clear.

These objections to the law seem rather frivolous, and the questions raised that appear worth testing have been decided already. We confess that we do not understand the allegation that "the whole rapid-transit scheme is void" because the question of selling the franchise was not submitted to a vote of the people. Why should it be?

This is an effort at obstruction of which it is to be hoped the courts will make as short work as possible.

THE NEW ATCHISON.

With the purchase, at foreclosure sale, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad property and franchises by the Reorganization Committee the protracted and difficult task of restoring that badly demoralized railway corporation to a sound financial basis is practically completed. A new company, equipped with an adequate charter, well officered, and backed by abundant capital and credit, will at once take charge of the property, and under the fostering provisions of the reorganization plan its development toward permanent prosperity ought to be simply a matter of time. The personnel of the new Board of Directors gives assurance that the management of the company is now in the hands of trustworthy, conservative, and competent men.

In the financial rehabilitation of this extensive railroad property care has been taken to scale down the annual fixed charges and to supply sufficient ready money to wipe out the floating debts of the old concern and leave ample working capital at the command of the new company. Under the old order of things the annual fixed charges were $9,536,082. Hereafter the annual fixed charges will be something over $4,500,000. The new securities issued in exchange for the old ones are embraced in four general classes. The common stock aggregates $102,000,000, the same amount that previously existed. Then there is $111,486,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, which takes the place of the old second-mortgage and income bonds. The issue of new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds amounts to $96,990,582, and there are also $51,728,310 of 4 per cent. 100-year adjustment bonds.

The scheme of reorganization exacted concessions from the three important classes of old securities. Holders of the stock of the former company were not only required to pay an assessment of $10 a share, but they had to submit to the placing of an increased amount of securities ahead of their new stock; the second-mortgage bonds paid an assessment of 4 per cent. and were obliged to take preferred stock in lieu of their bonds, and the holders of the old general mortgage bonds received only 75 per cent. in new mortgage bonds bearing obligatory interest, while for the remainder of their principal and for unpaid back coupons they got 40 per cent. in adjustment bonds and 1 per cent. in cash. Some of the security holders were disposed to regard certain phases of this exchange of securities as being too harsh, but there was general recognition of the fact that the committee had done the best it could with an extremely difficult problem.

In putting the Atchison Company back into the ranks of solvent corporations its reorganizers have not only refunded its securities advantageously and paid its floating debts, but they have provided measures to supply the company with working capital for ten years to come if need be. By the assessments on the stock and second-mortgage bonds cash to the amount of $13,567,644 was raised. Of this amount, about $7,800,000 will be applied to the payment of floating debt and proper claims against the receivership, leaving more than $5,750,000 for the settlement of minor obligations, betterments, and for working capital. In addition to this supply of cash, the reorganized company is authorized to issue $30,000,000 of new general mortgage bonds for the company's capital needs at the rate of $3,000,000 a year. At the end of ten years new adjustment bonds for the same purpose can be issued at the rate of $2,000,000 a year. Furthermore, "as an insurance fund against contingencies of the first five years after reconstruction," power is vested in the company to issue $5,000,000 of additional prior-lien bonds. Only $17,000,000 of these prior liens can be issued in any event, and as a security they will come ahead of the general mortgage bonds.

Such ample and far-sighted provision for the future capital needs of a reorganized company is unusual in railway financiering. It certainly places the company in first-class condition to work out its own salvation, for it practically insures the railroad against bankruptcy for ten years. The Atchison's new management certainly has a most encouraging prospect of success. It is to be hoped that means will soon be found of bringing the auxiliary roads of the Atchison system under the beneficent provisions of this reorganization scheme. The Colorado Midland, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the St. Louis and San Francisco are yet to be dealt with.

The restoration to solvency of four such important railway systems as the Richmond Terminal, (now the Southern Railway,) the New-York and New-England, the Erie, and the Atchison cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the general business of the country. In each of the four cases named the work of reorganization has been conducted with a degree of thoroughness and skill that is prophetic of permanent success. And as an evidence that this same kind of good work is still going on, the Reading reorganization plan is to be given to the public next week, with J. PIERPONT MORGAN as its chief sponsor.

END OF A FOOLISH STRIKE.

The strike of "housesmiths" in the employ of two large firms engaged in iron construction has resulted in complete failure for the men. The result was inevitable from the start, and the strike was one of the most foolish and ill advised, as well as most unjustifiable, with which building operations in this city have been plagued in recent years.

It has come to be acknowledged by all intelligent and right-minded men concerned with trades unionism that a strike can only be justified as a last resort for the redress of grievances, when these are substantial and every other means of redress has failed. Even then it should be entered upon with deliberation and caution after adequate preparation. As a rule, legitimate "labor disputes" can be settled without a resort to this extreme measure, but it is necessary to have a clear statement of demands and a fair consideration of the merits of the controversy, so that each side may understand the other and the reasons which determine its attitude.

In the case of these housesmiths the strike seems to have been ordered, not because there had been a refusal to redress any grievance or because there was any grievance to redress, but for the purpose of compelling the two firms in question to submit to the authority of the union on general principles. Their own workmen were not complaining of wages or of hours, and no particular demand was made in their behalf, but the employers refused to recognize the officers or committees of the Housesmiths' Union, which had an old grudge against them.

So far as we have been able to make out, the authorities of the union ordered the men to stop work, not for the purpose of bettering their condition in any way, but as a means of coercing their employers into a recognition of the union. Not only were the workmen required to give up places with which they were satisfied and lose wages which they and their families needed, with the risk of being without employment all Winter, but loss was to be entailed upon other contractors and workmen and upon the owners and prospective lessees of new buildings, and an important branch of business was to be disturbed to gratify resentment and "show the power" of the union.

There was probably a purpose to extend the strike to other firms of iron contractors if these two refused to yield, and even to order sympathetic strikes in other building trades, for there were intimations of this at first, but it soon became so evident that any such attempt would be a disastrous failure that even the walking delegates were deterred. Then the strikers were left in a state of suspense until the hopelessness of the whole foolish business became so evident that they were in danger of breaking away from the union rather than be kept out of work longer, and it was then announced that the difficulty was "settled." The settlement was a mere surrender while there was a chance for a good proportion of the men to get back.

Perhaps they will learn nothing by the experience. There have been others like it from which nothing seemed to be learned. But it is amazing that American workingmen will be so lacking in independence, so ready to sacrifice the right to control their own labor, as to submit to a power that is liable to be used with such a reckless disregard of their interests, such lack of practical judgment, such want of a sense of justice. It is this sort of thing that discredits trades unionism, compels "leagues" of employers for self-defense, and defeats the effort to establish rational means and methods for effecting an amicable and mutually satisfactory settlement of differences between "capital and labor."

SERUM EXPERIMENTS.

Since the efficacy of the serum treatment of diphtheria was demonstrated many experiments in what is called serotherapy have been made by bacteriologists and physicians, whose aim is to apply similar methods successfully to other infectious diseases. Reference to some of these experiments was made at the recent Congress of the Italian Society of Internal Medicine. Much attention was paid to Dr. MARAGLIANO's report concerning his treatment of consumption, although it was not shown clearly whether the substance used by him is an antitoxine serum or a preparation of the tuberculosis poison itself. We have heretofore spoken of Dr. MARAGLIANO's claims and of his refusal to disclose the real character of the fluid he uses. It should be said that at this congress three Italian physicians reported that they had used the fluid with some success. Reference was made also to encouraging results obtained in the treatment of puerperal septicemia and erysipelas with the antitoxines of the characteristic bacilli of those diseases.

Interesting experiments relating to the serum or antitoxic treatment of pneumonia have been made in Germany, and at this congress in Italy Dr. PIO-FOA of Turin gave an account of his experimental application to animals of a fluid which he called "antipneumoccic vaccine." This is an attenuated culture of the pneumococcus, or microbe of pneumonia; that is to say, it is a preparation of the poison itself, and not an antitoxine serum taken from immunized animals. He asserted that by injections of this fluid he had made rabbits and other small animals proof against pneumococcus infection, and also that the injections appeared to restrain or overcome the infection when they were administered after the disease had been introduced. It seems probable that experiments will eventually lead to the discovery of an effective method of treating pneumonia by injections of antitoxines or toxines, although the result so greatly to be desired is to be attained, it seems to us, by the perfection of an antitoxine serum rather than by the use of any preparation of the pneumonia poison itself.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY LINE.

The inherent difficulties in tracing the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, and marking it by posts or other visible bounds, would be enormous were there only physical obstacles to be overcome. But when, in addition, there exist radical differences in the interpretation of the treaty of 1825, made by Russia and Great Britain, from which our own territorial rights are derived, these obstacles become still graver.

Some time ago the British imported into the controversy a question as to what is meant by Portland Channel, in the treaty phrase "commencing from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel." They insisted that the Portland Channel of the present day was not the one so known in 1825, but that the name was then applied to a channel which, if accepted now, would give them a greater advantage in territory.

They also contend that the width of "ten marine leagues" assigned by the treaty to the coast strip formerly owned by Russia and now by us, must be measured, not from the shore, but from the outer edges of the islands along the shore. This is a most extraordinary claim, whether regarded from the point of geography, of surveying, of law, or of the familiar use of words.

The treaty of 1825, after saying that the boundary line runs north through Portland Channel to the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth parallel, declares that it thence follows the summit of the mountains extending parallel to the coast, up to the intersection of the one-hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude, and proceeds along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean. This is the declaration of Article III.; but Article IV. adds that whenever those mountains shall prove to be more than ten marine leagues distant from the ocean, the boundary "shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Practically, the supposed continuous range of mountains does not exist, so that this substitute provision of ten marine leagues must habitually be resorted to.

But what warrant is there in this treaty or in common sense for the notion that "the winding of the coast" means the irregular and broken edges of occasional islands lying along the coast? Such an interpretation would in some cases cut down greatly our narrow strip of coast in Southeastern Alaska and allow Great Britain to get near or actually on the ocean or its inlets, controlling harbors there. But it is not to be supposed that our Government will accept any such view of the meaning of the compact.

We need not be troubled by the statement from the Pacific coast as to the erection of fortifications in order to maintain this British claim. The tidings from Ottawa indicate that no such resort to force is attempted. But it is quite certain that this matter of treaty interpretation should be settled as soon as practicable. The ascertainment of the one-hundred and forty-first meridian has thrown into British possession valuable gold diggings which had been regarded as ours, and the loss has been submitted to, of course, without question. But that is a different matter from being asked to accept islands as marking the shore of the continent, for purposes of mensuration, and from being crowded out upon these islands, when the treaty confers a continuous coast strip, thirty leagues broad.

An Irish priest was once preaching to his congregation on the evils of drunkenness. "It's the drink," he told his congregation, "that makes you beat your wives; it's the drink that makes you neglect your children; it's the drink that makes you shoot at your landlords—and miss 'em." AHLWARDT attributed the bad marksmanship of the man who threw eggs at him in vain to the marksman's race. This is a reproach which it is to be feared that other Hebrews will endeavor at AHLWARDT's next meeting to remove. We do not mean, of course, to commend the throwing at an anti-Semitic agitator of eggs no longer in their first youth, even if the eggs hit him. Such conduct is not eggsemplary. But when an eggsotic agitator undertakes to eggsite animosity in a foreign country against those who have been compelled to eggspatriate themselves in order to eggsercise their callings in peace, and publicly eggspresses his hatred for them, what can he eggspect from the eggasperated eggsiles but eggstreme measures? Eggsempli gratia, eggs.

No dreadful a word is "booze" in the sense of "drink," that one is disposed to take for granted that it came from some extremely modern slum, and has not yet even earned a place in the slang dictionaries. Such is by no means the case. Spelled "bouse," but pronounced exactly after to-day's fashion, it occurs in Massinger's once famous play, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." The Middle English form was "bowse." Apparently there is no such thing as American slang, and our tramps and criminals seem never to decorate their conversation except with terms carefully selected from the ancient classics. When on earth do they accomplish all the reading necessary to qualify themselves for such work?

An English paper relates that somebody—unfortunately nothing more definite than that he is "a popular novelist" can be revealed—recently entered into an undertaking to write exclusively for a certain firm. Finding that he could produce more than these people would use, he hit upon the expedient of writing for other publishers over a pseudonym. For this crime, between which and pocket picking there is no appreciable difference, he found that stories just as good as those which appeared over his own name brought him only one-sixth the price he had been accustomed to receive. Thus do things work themselves out in this curious world. Of course it is ridiculous and outrageous that the public's literary judgment is influenced by signatures, but the habit, in this instance, at least, had the effect of making "a popular novelist" live up to his agreement.

PERSONALS.

—Henri Becque and the inevitable Zola are the two candidates most frequently mentioned in Paris as aspiring to the Academy chair left vacant by the death of Dumas. Becque has written plays and criticised those of other people. He is a man of talent. His best-known plays are "Les Corbeaux" and "La Parisienne."

—Notwithstanding the well-known views held by Dumas on religious matters, masses for the repose of his soul have been celebrated in one of the Parisian churches since the dramatist's death. At whose request this was done is not stated. As Dumas was baptized in his infancy, the Church would not refuse the celebration.

—Lord Glasgow, the Governor of New-Zealand, recently attended a cattle show at Napier. He particularly admired a certain shorthorn bull. The bull did not admire the Governor, and expressed that fact by unceremoniously tossing his Lordship over a convenient fence. Then the Governor went home.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE HEINE MEMORIAL

What Gallus Thomann Says—Blame for Russell Sturgis.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Knowing you to be strictly just and impartial, I can only surmise that your editorial comments on the letter of the Heine Monument Committee are attributable either to hasty reading on your part or to a lack of explicitness on the part of the committee. The latter is probably the case.

At all events permit me to say:

1. That the committee did not state, or, at least, did not intend to state that "prejudices of caste, creed, and race" actuated or guided the National Sculpture Society. The committee, on the other hand, endeavored to express the opinion you hold, namely, that these abominable sentiments are alien to our population, and that therefore the gift of a Heine Mounment would be gladly accepted.

2. The committee stated, if not in explicit terms, certainly by implication, that the National Sculpture Society had not sufficiently explained their objection to the fountain from an artistic point of view. They had before them a detailed report of two well-known German art critics, and if they meant to act with becoming professional conscientiousness, they should have made clear the grounds upon which their recommendation to reject the monument is based. They should have pointed out the defects or shortcomings in the conception, composition, or execution of the work. They should have told us, for instance, whether the figure of Loreley is out of place, or badly modeled; whether the figures symbolizing Satire, Melancholy, &c., or the legendary and mythological details fall below the general standard of like conceptions; whether and in what respect the medallion bust of Heine or its setting is defective; in short, they should have endeavored to prove in detail that all the praise bestowed upon the fountain by two eminent critics is undeserved; and there was all the more need and propriety for this in view of the fact that Prof. Herter, who has frequently been distinguished by the society of Berlin artists and is the possessor of a great number of medals, prizes, and diplomas, including one awarded at the Columbian Exposition, stands at the head of his profession, second only to Reinhold Vegas.

3. Far from doubting the impartiality of the National Sculpture Society or the Fine Arts Federation, the committee firmly believed them to be inaccessible to considerations other than those worthy of their noble calling, and for this reason offered to submit a half-size model of the fountain in order to enable them to judge more intelligently of the work.

Not until their chosen spokesman, Mr. R. Sturgis, declared the fountain to be "a twopenny affair," and openly avowed that even the strongest body of the best artists and critics could not shake his opinion, did the Heine Committee perceive the manifest bias underlying the adverse report, and it was not until then that they concluded to withdraw their offer.

We then saw plainly that Mr. Sturgis's position is that of an advocate of the principle of protection to infant industries misapplied to art.

GALLUS THOMANN,
President Heine Monument Committee
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1895.

Lays It All to Sturgis.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

We expressed the conviction some weeks ago that the decision would have been different had it not concerned a work of art of a German sculptor, commemorative of a distinguished German poet, and presented by citizens of German origin. We adhere to that conclusion, and we are more than ever convinced that the famous Mr. Russell Sturgis is the soul of the opposition. It may give him some satisfaction that he has played the "sauerkraut eaters" a trick, but in truth he has only done an injury to the City of New-York, since he has not only robbed it of a splendid work of art, but has created a bitterness in the relations of the various elements of the population which visibly threatens the development of the city.

One More Chance.

The Monument Committee is not at the end of its resource. There is a city only a mile from New-York that will give a hospitable hearing to their requests and claims. That city is Brooklyn.—Brooklyn Eagle, Dec. 13, 1895.

MARRIED.

D'AVILLY DE GRASSET—MESIER.—On Dec. 9, 1895, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, Anna Mesier, daughter of the late Edward S. Mesier, to M. Joseph d'Avilly de Grasset of Paris, France.

WATTS—MOTT.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Nellie, daughter of John O. Mott, to Stephen Kellogg Watts.

DIED.

DOBBS.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at the residence of her son, Charles G. Dobbs, 198 West End Av., Sarah E., widow of Charles Dobbs, in her 83d year.
Funeral private.

ECCLESINE.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at his residence, 102 West 128th St., Thomas Charles Edward Ecclesine, in his 49th year.
Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Madison Av. and 129th St., at 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 14th inst. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

O'SULLIVAN.—At his residence, 882 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 13, James O'Sullivan, brother of the late Eugene O'Sullivan of this city.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MERRITT.—At St. Peter's Rectory, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1895, the Rev. Robert Norris Merritt, S. T. D., in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral service, with high celebration, on Monday, 16th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., at 10:45 A. M. Clergy in attendance are requested to bring surplice, violet stole, and beretta. Interment in churchyard. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts., New-York, at 9 o'clock.

MINES.—The funeral services of the late Flavel Scott Mines, who died at Crefeld, Germany, will be held at St. James's Church, St. James's Place and Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock.

LEONARD.—At the residence of her son, Joseph C. Leonard, Cos Cob, Conn., Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, S. T. D., and daughter of the late Joseph Cooper, age 86.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

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GIOLITTI ESCAPES TRIAL

Attempt to Prosecute Him for Theft Fails in the Chamber.

DANGER OF A PROLONGED INQUIRY

Callenda, Minister of Justice, Provokes a Tremendous Uproar by Attacking the Magistracy's Integrity.

ROME, Dec. 13.—In the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the report of the Parliamentary committee investigating the charges against ex-Premier Giolitti of having stolen the documents that were abstracted from the Banca Romana, and taken to the Ministry of the Interior, while Giolitti was at the head of that department, the ex-Premier contended that the charges against him were not devised in the public interest, but had been formulated and brought forward solely for political ends. He defied his accusers to produce proof that he had been actuated in the matter of the Banca Romana or the prosecution of Signor Tanlongo, the Governor of that institution, by personal interests.

Signor Callenda, Minister of Justice, in reply, alluded to the magistracy in terms which cast doubt upon their integrity and judicial fairness. In an instant there was a tremendous uproar in the Chamber, amid which could be heard cries of protest from all sides. The din drowned the Minister's voice, and he was compelled to stop. The excitement increased beyond the power of the President to control it; whereupon all of the other Ministers walked out of the Chamber, leaving Signor Callenda the sole representative of the Government in the House. The uproar was so violent and protracted that the proceedings of the Chamber were temporarily suspended.

When the sitting was resumed Signor Cavalotti, the Radical leader, declared that the Chamber ought to deal with Prime Minister Crispi with the same measures it might adopt against Signor Giolitti.

The supporters of Signor Giolittti maintained the necessity of a direct inquiry into the matter by the Chamber, or, failing this, that the ex-Prime Minister be sent to the High Court of Justice.

The Government supporters agreed that it would be dangerous in the present situation to awaken political bitterness by prolonging the inquiry in the High Court.

A majority of the Chamber finally voted that there was no case for sending Signor Giolitti before the High Clurt.

This decision is tantamount to quashing the whole affair.

TORIES WANT TO BE PROTECTED.

Agricultural Conference Clamors for Tariff on Native Industries.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A public agricultural conference was held here to-day, at which many influential men attended. James Lowther, M. P., presided and said that the object of the conference was the establishment of the system of protection.

He said that public opinion must be framed before the battle could be won. This conference was organized with that view, and had no wish to embarrass the Government. Mr. Gladstone had admitted that the tendency throughout the world was in favor of protection.

Mr. Lowther deprecated the suggestion that a duty of so many shillings per quarter should be imposed upon imported grain. He preferred the principle of a sliding scale, and desired especially that there should be preferential trading relations between the United Kingdom and all parts of the British Empire.

Arthur M. Brookfield, M. P., moved a resolution setting forth that the present fiscal system of Great Britain required reconsideration with a view of affording protection to native industries. The resolution was carried.

REGULATING THE STOCK BROKERS.

Socialists in the Reichstag Will Support the Government.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, introduced a bill to prevent illegal competition in Boerse transactions.

A majority of the members who spoke on the measure expressed themselves as being in favor of it. It is considered probable that the Socialist members will support the bill.

Terms Offered Rejected by Strikers.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.—The engineers employed in the Belfast shipbuilding yards today voted to reject the proposal for a settlement of the trouble between themselves and their employers presented at a conference held on Dec. 11 between delegates of the Belfast and Clyde shipping engineers and representatives of their employers.

Courtice Pounds in a Sad Case.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13.—C. M. Hardie, the artist, has obtained a divorce from his wife, Mary Hardie, an American, who confessed to her guilt with the operatic tenor singer Courtice Pounds. Her maiden name was Lewis. Mr. Hardie denied that he had received money from other co-respondents than Pounds not to be called into the case.

Common Law Against Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Cabinet Council, which was held last evening, all the Ministers concurring, decided to continue the campaign against Socialists upon the basis of the common law. The Council sat five hours.

The new 4:30 P. M. train via Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia makes the run in two hours and five minutes. Buffet car.—Adv.

The designers of Flint's Fine Furniture must be practical as well as artistic to have got up the stock they have this fall. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

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From The Baltimore American.

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ENGLAND'S INCONVENIENT COINS

How Mr. Labouchere Would Change the Present System.

From London Truth,

A fortnight ago I urged the expediency of at once decimalizing our coinage, and I suggested that the unit of reckoning should be the shilling. Since then every post has brought me letters on the subject. Most of my correspondents prefer the pound, as usual, and they would divide it into ten florins, each florin being divided into 100 cents. My reason for preferring the shilling is this:

I have observed that when in any country an alteration in the coinage has been made which raises the value of the coins in general use, almost invariably there is an equivalent rise in prices. The latter in the retail trade are a great deal more dependent upon the coinage than is generally supposed. The shilling should be divided into ten parts; this change in the value of the penny cannot well be helped, but if the cent coinage were the one-hundredth part of a florin all small articles would cost more than if it were the one-hundredth part of a shilling.

Against this, it is urged that the pound ought to remain the unit of value. I see no reason why it should. We might just as easily calculate in shillings, which would be the nearest equivalent of the franc of the Latin Union. Were this so, the pound in ordinary parlance would still be the unit of value, just as the Napoleon or twenty-franc piece is of the Latin Union.

My aim would be to reduce the value of the cent as much as possible; or, in other words, to put in circulation coins of the smallest possible value. The shilling, as I have said, must be divided into ten-cent coins; but, as in France, the five-cent coin, which is there called a sou, or a half-penny, would take the place of our present pennies, and this would again be divided into one-centime coins, which would be little more than half the present farthing.

Queer Use for a Loving Cup.

From The London World.

A curious story reaches me from an ancient and once peaceful borough in East Anglia. The corporation possesses a much-treasured loving cup made in the year of the Great Plague, and commonly valued at £500. On the occasion of the recent Mayor's installation banquet a fierce dispute arose between the hall caretaker, who is also the rate collector, and the Teutonic caterer as to the property in the "fragments that remained." The former sought wager by battle, and delivered a well-aimed blow on the head of his antagonist with the costly loving cup. The skull "made in Germany" proved much the harder of the two, and the corporation is much puzzled as to how the battered plate can be best restored.

ART AT THE HEBREW FAIR.

Crowded by necessity into a small amount of space there is material enough at the art gallery of the Hebrew Fair, now on at the Madison Square Garden, to make two or three really surprisingly good exhibitions. Out of the 150 pictures by foreign and native painters that are packed as close as the walls allow, there are many gems of the highest order, famous works by modern masters, canvases interesting from various standpoints, to say nothing of cabinets full of exquisite miniatures, fans, and laces.

The charity that has been the means of bringing together this admirable collection gives ample return for the modest entrance fee charged for a sight of these pictures, and the visitor who enters the gallery will find much to enjoy.

The paintings are nearly all well known in this city, having been seen in various exhibitions, or having figured in prominent sales during recent years, and they have been loaned by prominent collectors, such as William T. Evans, Edward J. King, Solomon Loeb, G. Mannheimer, Benjamin Stern, Samuel Untermyer, A. & E. Blumenstiel, Thomas B. Clarke, Louis Stern, and others. Besides these, the dealers have all come forward with many choice canvases. Mrs. David L. Einstein has lent a superb collection of fans of every variety, while from Mrs. L. A. Dessar, a single fan contains pictures by no less than nineteen prominent French and Spanish painters, including Gérôme, Rico, Worms, Herman, Delort, Detti, Madrazo, and Lambert.

As to the pictures, there is an embarrassment of riches. "Cattle," by Constant Troyon, is one of the very best examples by the great Frenchman that is in this country. There is also Gérôme's "The Augurs," so well known by reproduction, with its exquisite humor and remarkable composition. Many Daubignys, most of them important, all of them enjoyable, are hung; Jules Breton is here at his best; there is an excellent de Neuville, "Flag of Truce"; an Isabey, an unusual Kowalsky, Henner, Perrault, Detaille, a fine Delacroix, Pasini, and one of the wonderful compositions of Zamacois, "Court Jestors in the Ante-chamber of the Louvre."

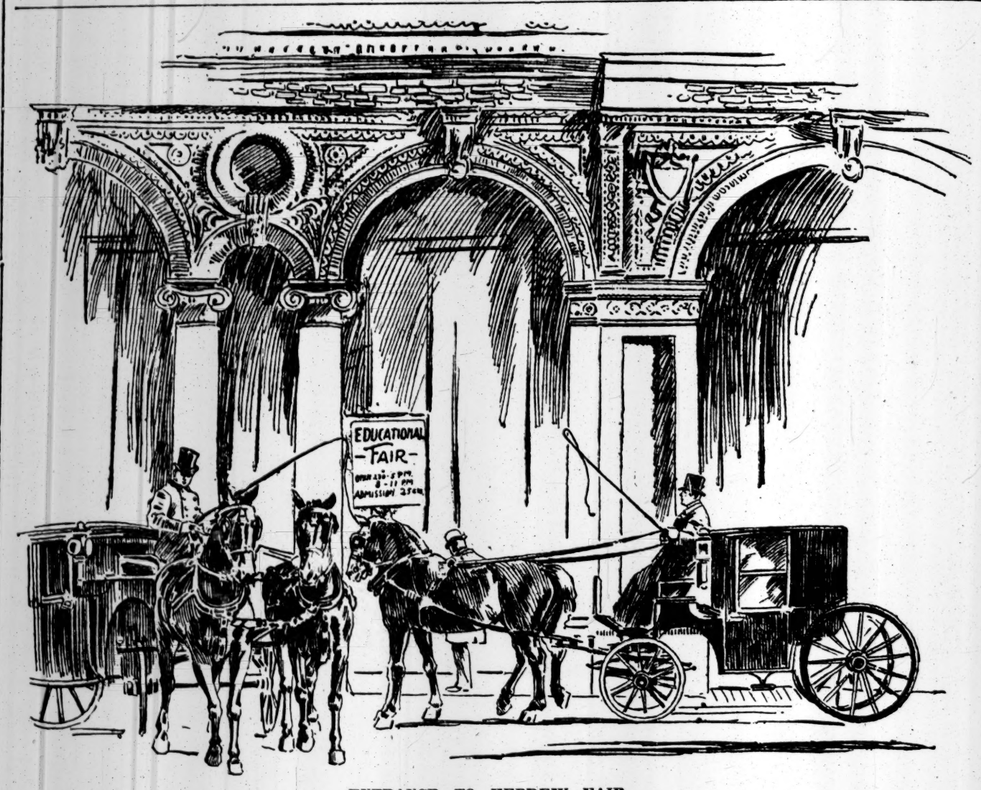
A remarkable little panel by Vibert is "The Mountebank." It is so small that it must be searched for, but once found, it will quite repay any trouble taken. In size it is barely five inches square, but it is painted with rare skill and delicacy, and is one of his best works. The artist has other things here, but none so creditable as this. Then there are the popular child pictures of Bouguereau and Meyer von Bremen; by José Jiminez Aranda; there is much the most ambitious thing of his ever seen here, a "Café Espagnol en 1780," amusingly rendered in the catalogue translation as "Spanish Coffee"! There are many figures in this composition, and the arrangement and execution are most skillful.

The best of the modern Dutchmen are in evidence; Spaniards, Italians, and other nationalities, and, in order to keep up with the prevailing fashion, an early Englishman is represented in a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from the Blakeslee Gallery. It is of the Duke of Wellington, and is an able, splendid piece of work, full of dignity. There is a "Triumphal Procession," by Hans Makart; pictures by Goubie, Bernedelecour, Schenck, Schreyer, Perrier, Bereaud, Max Zeim, and many others.

Foremost among the Americans must be placed several important examples by the late George Inness, landscapes full of rich, sumptuous color and great feeling. To these may be added Elmer Martin's "Mussel Gatherers on the Coast of Normandy"; Winslow Homer's "Eight Bells"; "Summer," by the late A. H. Wyant; Henry Mosler's large and showy "Wedding Feast"; Siddons Mowbray's dainty and astonishingly dexterous "Aladin"; delightful landscapes by Bruce Crane, whose "Autumn Moonlight" is charming in its beautiful color of tender, opalescent tones; D. W. Tryon, and Charles H. Davis.

Gilbert Gaul is here and George W. Maynard, together with Frederick W. Kost, Louis Paul Dessar, J. G. Tyler, Charles Ulrich, R. C. Minor, and Louis Moeller. By Frederick Bridgeman there is "A Lady of Constantinople"; Mrs. Sears has her water-color prize picture of "Romola"; there is a study of "A Fair Musician," by Stanley Middleton, and two canvases by H. W. Ranger, "November," and "An East-River Marine," strong, vigorous, and quite personal. George Hitchcock has a "Toiler of the Sea," and, if we may include Mr. Whistler among the native painters, he is represented with a nocturne in black and gold, entitled "The Falling Rocket."

Such, in brief, are some of the pictures; for, of course, it is impossible to give a complete list. As to the miniatures, it may be only added that they comprise an exquisite assortment of French work, many of them from the collection of Edward Brandus. These are of the eighteenth century mainly, with now and then ladies of the earlier part of the present century. All are attractive and fascinating, and these are well displayed.



ENTRANCE TO HEBREW FAIR.
A Scene Outside Madison Square Garden as Patrons Arrive.

The session of the Educational Fair in the Madison Square Garden yesterday, while only lasting from 2:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M., was remunerative beyond the expectation of the management.

Although there were only two and a half hours devoted to business, the immense crowd of sightseers was so liberal in its patronage that the net receipts are now about $100,000.

To this large amount will be added considerable cash from the trades committees and the many contests in progress. From the later source alone many thousands of dollars will go to the treasury, but the amounts will not be announced or transferred to the receipts until the contests have individually closed. The different trades committees are meeting with much liberality from the people on whom they call for contributions.

The receipts at the Garden on Thursday were:

Flower stand	$344.45
Candy stand	1,139.00
Temple Beth-El	800.00
Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital	300.00
Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home	260.75
West End Syangogue	188.92
B'nai Jeshurun	337.00
Art gallery	450.00
Aguilar Library	496.45
Kindergarten Society	175.00
Post Office	65.50
Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Hebrew Orphan Asylum	500.00
Temple Emanu-El	373.00
The Fair Journal	103.00
Hebrew Technical School for Girls	53.61
Ahawath Chesed	263.00
Soda water stand	366.47
Rodolph Sholem	304.17
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	91.00
Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Montefiore Home	217.50
Furniture department	70.35
Educational Alliance	147.30
Hebrew Infant Asylum	34.40
Jewelers' booth	71.70
Grocery and liquor department	200.00
Hebrew Theological Seminary	51.56
Theatre tickets, &c.	46.56
Temple Israel	300.00
Brightside Nursery	34.05
Lebanon Hospital	14.15
Restaurant	72.43
Ticket office	701.25
Total	$8,572.57
Receipts at closing Wednesday	87,122.14
Grand total at closing Thursday	$95,694.71

The management has decided that Monday shall be dedicated to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home. Dec. 17 will be dedicated to the press of New-York; Dec. 18 to the different fraternity organizations, and Dec. 19, to the legal fraternity. On that day, Joseph D. Coate will act as auctioneer.

At the theatrical booth, Miss Emma Frohman's assistants to-night will be Miss Olive May, Miss Bessie Tyree, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, and Miss Elsie Leslie, the original Lord Fauntleroy. A hat donated by a Fifth Avenue milliner will be voted for the most popular actress.

At the Aguilar Library booth to-night, A. M. Palmer will auction off five copies of "Trilby," each book containing the autograph of du Maurier. These works have been given by Mr. Palmer to the fair.

One of the most popular features at the Young People's League of the Montefiore Home is the chocolate stand, in charge of Miss A. De Solis Cohen. She is doing a marvelous business, and is one of the most active saleslades of the fair.

The fair will be open to-day only from 8 o'clock P. M. till 11:30 P. M., after which time it will not again be open until Monday afternoon.

PUT HIS FOOT ON THE MAGISTRATE'S DESK

Bradenstein's Method of Illustrating His Poverty.

Louis Bradenstein was summoned to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by his wife, Mary, who charged him with abandonment and non-support. Bradenstein told the Magistrate that he and his wife had been married for seventeen years, and had four children. He said that they had separated some time ago, and that he had paid her $3 a week for her support ever since that time without any order from the courts. He did not want to pay her any more money until after Jan. 1, because he wanted to buy an overcoat and he only earned $9 a week. To show his poverty Bradenstein placed one of his boots on the Magistrate's desk.

"There," he exclaimed triumphantly, "there, you can see that my boots, too, are out at the toes."

In spite of this plea Magistrate Kudlich said that he would not excuse Bradenstein from paying his wife $3 a week in the future.

Bradenstein told the Magistrate to send him to the workhouse for six months, but the Magistrate also refused to do this, and placed him under $150 bond to pay his wife $3 a week for one year, and in default of such bond Bradenstein was locked up.

Wife Must Support Her Husband.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) News and Herald.

According to a decision rendered in Justice Brown's court wives are legally responsible for the support of their husbands and their families, providing the husbands are unable to support themselves or their families. This decision of Justice Brown's created great surprise to the legal fraternity, and was the cause of much comment and speculation. The attorneys appear to be divided in their opinions as to whether the decision will hold in a higher court.

A number of business men and brewery owners have been awaiting the outcome of the trial in Justice Brown's court, and they said after they had heard of the decision that they would at once begin suits against the wives of their many debtors who had contracted debts and refused to pay them.

PAUPER'S GRAVE FOR SCHROEDER

Nephew Says He Was Wealthy, but Cannot Produce Money or Help to Find Those Who Can.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 13.—Anton E. Schroeder, who is said to be a cotton broker of New-Orleans, is likely to be buried in Potter's Field to-morrow, unless his identity can in the meantime be established.

Mr. Schroeder, who was eighty years old, appeared at Busch's Hotel three weeks ago in company with William Schreiber, who claimed to be his nephew. They stopped at the hotel until last Sunday when Schroeder was taken ill. He was moved to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died Tuesday. In the meantime Schreiber had disappeared. He was found Wednesday, but had no money. He said his uncle had given him $300 the day the latter was taken to the hospital, but he met a man and woman Monday night who took him to a hotel and there robbed him.

He said that Schroeder was worth $350,000, and that his family lived at Weimar, Germany, although he was engaged in business in New-Orleans. A cablegram sent to Weimar by Coroner Volk brought the answer that Schroeder had removed to New-Orleans many years ago.

Schreiber, who had gone to the Continental Hotel, was again hunted up, and he then said that Schroeder had money on deposit with Seligman & Co., New-York; Baring Brothers, London, and Royce & Co., New-Orleans, but these firms deny Schreiber's statement. They say they never had any account with Anton E. Schroeder.

Schreiber said to-day that he could give no further information and that he had no money either to bury his uncle or to get away from Hoboken. The police have been trying to straighten the matter out, but they have met with no better success than did Coroner Volk. There is nothing for which Schreiber can be arrested and so the police will take no further action in the case.

Cororer Volk said to-day that he would waste no more money in trying to verify Schreiber's stories, but would bury Schroeder at Snake Hill to-morrow at the expense of the county.

QUEER ACT OF CHARITY

An American Makes a Merry Christmas for English Ballet Girls.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

As most of our readers are aware, there is now being nightly presented on the Alhambra stage a ballet of considerable magnificence, entitled "Titania." Regular frequenters of the house, on one or other side of the footlights, have been aware that for several weeks past one of the best boxes in the house has invariably been occupied by the same gentleman, who comes each evening to the theatre in time for the commencement of "Titania," and leaves immediately after the curtain has descended on its final scene. This amiable extravagance costs this munificent patron of the ballet the trifle of 18 guineas a week.

On Friday night the members of the ballet were officially told to attend on the following morning, when a presentation would be made to them on behalf of this same benevolent gentleman. Great curiosity was felt, as the regular appearance of the solitary figure in the box had naturally aroused the interest of the performers, although he had never shown any inclination to come behind the scenes or to make the personal acquaintance of any one of them. It was not, in fact, until Friday evening that his name was made known.

On Saturday morning, as it is needless to say, the ballet mustered in full force. The profession of ballet girl is not a very lucrative one, and at this time of year any little gift, whether in money or in kind, is no doubt acceptable. But not one of them dreamed of the extent of the benevolence of the unknown old gentleman whom they had seen "in front" night after night. One by one they were called into the committee room, and, according to their position on the salary list, were awarded varying sums of money. The principals received £40 apiece, the average among the rank and file was about £10 each, and even the children, whose wage is but 6s. a week, received each four sovereigns.

The donor, whose name is Mr. William L. Winans, is an American. He was present, his gift, which in all amounted to over £1,100, being distributed by Mr. Alfred Moul, the Alhambra manager. He, however, was in his customary box at the evening performance, and the ordinary visitors to the theatre must have marveled what amazing fascination its occupant possessed for the ladies on the stage. It is, perhaps, not unfair to add that the male dancers and supernumeraries did not share in the distribution.

Mr. Winans does not confine his benevolence to the music-hall stage. For some years he has spent the Winter at Brighton, and the ladies and children engaged in the Brighton pantomime have always had occasion to thank him for generous gifts. He is far and away the most liberal supporter of the drama in London, for he takes not only a box for himself every night, but boxes by the dozen, which he gives away to his friends. Three hundred pounds a month is said to be the extent of his custom to the theatres when he is in London.

WROTE HER OWN RECOMMENDATIONS

Katie Conroy's Second Arrest Led to Her Committal.

Thirteen-year-old Katie Conroy of 409 East Twenty-ninth Street was taken before Magistrate Wentworth in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with begging. The girl first came to the notice of the Gerry society about a year ago, when she was arrested for begging by means of letters of recommendation, which she is said to have written herself.

She was discharged at the time on account of her mother's ill health, and was next heard of about a month ago, when she was accused of begging in the same way. Magistrate Wentworth committed her to the Catholic Protectory.

Provoking Indeed.

From The Chicago Post.

"I never felt so provoked in my life," said the girl in blue when telling of her experience the next day.

"What was the matter?" asked the girl in gray. "Your new gown was all right, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes."

"And your new hat is certainly a beauty."

"I realize it."

"Then what was the matter?"

"Why, I wore them both for the first time last night, and George hurried me so that we reached the theatre before the curtain had gone up."

ADVANCEMENT ON POLICE FORCE

Chief Conlin Issues an Order Prescribing Rules—Compliments from Dr. Parkhurst.

Chief Conlin reported to the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday that he had sent out the following order to the members of the force:

Application for advancement to the several grades will be made on blanks heretofore supplied. Patrolmen now in the second grade will not be entitled to advancement until after Jan. 1, 1897. All other patrolmen must have been one year in their several grades from and after Jan. 1, 1895, to entitle them to advancement. Patrolmen applying for advancement must fill out the first portion of the blank in their own handwriting, being careful to fill out the dates of transfer correctly. Application to be made promptly at expiration of time of service in each grade.

Under the law increasing the salaries of the patrolmen the advancements to grades have to be made at the 1st of each year.

The board awarded honorable mention and a medal to Patrolman Thomas Craven of the West Thirtieth Street Station for stopping a runaway horse. Commissioner Roosevelt said he would look up Craven's record, and possibly recommend him for promotion to Roundsman.

Arthur H. Ely, an attorney of 56 Wall Street, wrote to the board commending Acting Inspector Brooks, Roundsman Kemp, and Patrolmen McConnell, Casey, and Hinton, for raiding the house at 39 Grove Street.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst sent the following letter, directed to Inspector Brooks:

My Dear Inspector: I hope I am not taking too great a liberty in expressing my appreciation of the admirable work you have just consummated in Grove Street. Of course, I have for a great while known the reputation of the place which has just been pulled. I write to you for the reason that I feel that your action has been to your honor as a police officer, and that it will result in producing in the mind of the public at large the feeling that the police force is becoming possessed of a new purpose and has an ambition to show itself worthy of the confidence which the public will be so ready to place in it.

After the letters had been read Col. Grant and Commissioner Andrews said they had received anonymous letters condemning the police for making the raid.

The board had before it the following communication sent to Mayor Strong and President Roosevelt:

We, the undersigned, pastors and members of the churches of your sister city, having read of the fearless and manly method in which you have caused the laws of our State to be enforced and respected, and having heard of your intention of greatly reducing the number of licenses in your city, do hereby extend to you our sincere and hearty thanks, and desire to give you this token and testimonial of our respect, esteem, and indorsement, hoping that you may be encouraged to continue your noble policy in the interest of good government and temperance.

The document is signed by 100 pastors and members of churches in Brooklyn.

Edward A. Meade was appointed stenographer in Chief Conlin's office, at a salary of $1,500 a year. The Commissioners had a young woman stenographer for a week to take the place of the regular stenographer of the Police Civil Service Board, who is ill. President Roosevelt asked how much pay she was to get. Col. Grant said that it had been arranged to pay her $14 for the week. Mr. Andrews said Secretary Bell thought he could get a substitute for $10 a week. Mr. Roosevelt said he believed a woman should be paid as much as a man if she did the work. The other Commissioners agreed with him, and it was finally decided to pay the girl $12 a week during her temporary engagement.

Commissioner Andrews has a plan for having Roundsmen do duty on bicycles, but it was not brought before the board.

TO SHOW FEET IN DISGUISE

BELLMORE GIRLS WILL SEEK LODGE RENT AT A TRILBY AUCTION.

The Highest Bidder on What Is Visible to Get the Owner for a Partner at Supper.

BELLMORE, L. I., Dec. 13.—Somebody in this village has been reading "Trilby." Who it is is a matter of much speculation, not because of idle curiosity, but because a plot has been laid among the young women members of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, to utilize the graceful curves of their feet for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debt of the lodge. That this scheme originated with the reader of "Trilby" there is not the least doubt, hence the desire to discover the identity of the responsible one.

Thus far the responsibility has been centred upon Miss Alice Sutherland, but she denies that she originated the scheme. At the meeting of the lodge Monday evening it was found that $32 was due for the rent of the hall used for the meetings of the organization. A fair was suggested, but at first met with disfavor, because, as one of the girls expressed it, fairs are such bores. Then Miss Sutherland, it is said, came to the rescue.

"We will have a 'Trilby Auction,'" said she. "I have been told that that is a good scheme to create interest among the boys."

When the other members expressed pardonable ignorance upon the subject of "Trilby Auctions," Miss Sutherland unfoided their nature.

"We girls get behind a curtain," she explained, "and take off our shoes and stockings."

"Horrors! How shocking!" exclaimed several of the members.

"And then we stick them under a curtain where the young men can see them—"

"Scandalous!" vigorously declared an elderly female member, applying smelling salts to her nostrils.

"I'll be squashed!" was the sentiment of a deacon in a local church, who had never been away from Bellmore except to attend a funeral once at Wantagh.

"I don't see anything so terrible about it," chimed in three rosy-cheeked damsels, who also exclaimed "horrors!" a few moments before.

"And the young men bid on the feet," interposed Miss Sutherland during a lull in the storm. "Then each young man goes to supper with the young woman whose foot is sold to him."

There was another chorus made up of various exclamations, such as "Good!" "Shameful!" "Wal, I never!" and "Oh, how nice!" One young woman then arose, and, as an amendment, proposed that the feet be clad in an old shoe, or something, instead of being bare.

"She's got corns," whispered one of the Bellmore bad boys to his companion, whereupon both broke out into a rude laugh.

The amendment met with favor, however, and next Thursday was fixed as the date of the fair. A meeting was held this evening, however, at which it was decided to leave the event until after Christmas, for, reasoned the girls, the young men's pockets would be nearly empty so near Christmas, and the feet would not bring half so much as they should.

Everybody in Bellmore is talking about the "Trilby Auction," for such a thing was never before heard of in the annals of this staid old town. Miss Sutherland said to-day:

"I didn't suppose so innocent a thing would cause such a sensation. I got the idea from a similar scheme that was talked about by our King's Daughters' Circle. There is nothing immodest or shocking about it, for the feet will be either bandaged in some outlandish way, or they will have old shoes on, so that they cannot be recognized. The members would never consent to having their feet bare."

The Misses Nellie and Addie Self, whose father owns the hall where the lodge meets, have expressed themselves in favor of the scheme and declared their willingness to participate. Miss Julia Dean and Miss Mamie Smith are also enthusiastic for the plan. Among the boys and youths the plan is extremely popular, and they are looking forward to the fair impatiently. One of them, who goes to school in Brooklyn, gave his opinion as follows:

"Some of them gals are good lookers, but most of 'em wants to show dare feet because dare faces would stop a steam roller. Deys all got so many corns and bunionses dat dey wouldn't dare show dare feet. Dem old shoes and bandages is kind of a gold brick game. Yer take off der shoe and yer get a Trilby as would drive a cheeroppydist croizy, and at de odder end dere's a face as would give a man de jimjams. Aw, say! its rich!"

The youths have a standing joke to the effect that the girls are going to hold a "fair and feet" for the benefit of the lodge. Those youths who have sweethearts are arranging little schemes by which they can identify their girls. One youth and his girl are arranging a code of signals consisting of vertical, lateral, and heel-and-toe motions of the foot, by which the young woman can reveal her identity.

Steelheads Declared to be Trout.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The general public has always considered the "steelhead" a salmon, but some have maintained that it is a trout. Dr. David Starr Jordan, the piscatorial expert, now at the head of the Stanford University, after exhaustive research some five years since declared that the steelhead is a member of the trout family. That settled it, as far as Dr. Jordan is concerned, but now the California courts are to look into the question and decide whether he is right or not.

The California Legislature, at its last session, passed an act prohibiting the sale of any trout in that State between Nov. 1 and April 1. The Fish Commissioners of California have decided to enforce the law, according to the decision of Dr. Jordan, and notified all fish dealers that if they attempted to handle or sell any steelhead trout they would be arrested.

The fisherman and dealers did not take kindly to this edict, and decided to fight the Fish Commissioners, and Dr. Jordan's decision in the courts, and a fund was raised to employ competent counsel. As soon as the first steelhead arrives in the San Francisco market the Fish Commissioners will be notified, and the steelhead will be sold to a deputy, who will be given a bill of sale of it, and the fish dealer will surrender as soon as a warrant is issued for his arrest, in order to get the question decided by the courts as speedily as possible.

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Strange things that she has done in the name of fashion. Will do anything to be in style. Famous women who have reigned as beauties. How the bath has been thought to improve the complexion.

CURIOUS NEW-YORK LAWS
Some interesting ones which were in force way back in 1738. Condition of streets considered. Owners compelled to keep the highways in front of their property well paved. Littering the streets prohibited.

PLEASURE CURLERS FIND
The growth of the game in this country. Trophies of the roarin' game. The prediction made by Andrew Hoagland twenty-one years ago. Men who are enthusiasts on the rink.

CRUELTIES OF OLD SPAIN
Utter destruction of the natives of the West Indies. What Las Casas and Oviedo say. Samuel Jenkins's ear. Has Spain bettered her ways? The lives and treasure she has wasted.

HIS DANGEROUS CALLING
An exhausted man explains what are his daily experiences. On the the driving of human cattle. The brooches. The pins. The combs. The scratches. The terrors of the Brooklyn Bridge cars.

PRESERVE THE PALISADES
Present legislation insufficient to prevent destruction. Quarrymen more active than ever. One way in which this great natural feature might be saved cheaply and enjoyed from a fine driveway.

A TERROR TO SPOILSMEN
New bill prepared by the Civil Service Reform Association. Three important changes wanted. Ex-Gov. Flower and the civil service law. Commissioners investigating in several cities.

DREDGING FOR SCALLOPS
The delicacy thrives in the Peconic Bay waters. Why they are very scarce now. The baymen were too greedy last Spring. How the shellfish is caught and how it is prepared for market.

SOME PECULIAR RAILWAYS
Interesting facts collated by United States Consuls. Travel in remote localities. Sidelights on the highways of commerce in foreign lands. From Jaffa to Jerusalem. Railways in China, Africa, Russia, &c.

THE SHAKER CHRISTMAS
It is the one day in the year when these good folk unbend. Men and women dine together. Much churchgoing, singing, and praying. They are very good to their less thrifty neighbors.

SPARROWS FOR PIGEONS
Gun clubs anxious to procure the small birds for marks. Good sport furnished by these pests. Hard to procure on account of their wild habits. Twenty per cent. harder to shoot than pigeons.

THE CIRCUS IN WINTER
Mysterious disappearance of the Summer "show" explained. Interesting talk with an old-timer. Troupes that go to South American countries. Some of the incidents and adventures of clowns and performers.

"MR. PUDDIFOOT'S GOSPIL CART"
The last installment of this amusing story of New-England rural life will also appear in to-morrow's issue.

MUSIC, ART, AND THE DRAMA
These departments will, as usual, contain all that is newest and best in their respective fields.

THE BOOK REVIEWS
A good part of this page will be devoted to Christmas books and new editions—a long catalogue that Christmas shoppers should see. Volumes of recent verse will also be reviewed, and Mme. Darmesteter's work on Froissart, recently translated. Reviews of other books will be used to fill out the page.

THE NEW-YORK
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GREENWICH IN POOR FORM

This Club Loses Two Games in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament.

LOWEST SCORES OF THE SEASON

Count Olozaga Loses Ground in the Contest for The New-York Times Medal—Atalantas Twice Victorious.

The booby prize in the series of games rolled on Reid's alleys last evening in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs fell to the Greenwich Wheelmen's team. In two games this five averaged a fraction over 110 apiece, and the "rooters" said they couldn't roll fast enough to keep warm. The Riversides and Atalantas never had easier wins than in the games the team from old Greenwich village offered them.

In the first game there wasn't enough excitement worth speaking about. The Riversides won with a small score, and had plenty to spare at that. The figures were 777 to 542. The Beam brothers distinguished themselves by getting the largest scores.

The Atalanta "five," with Count Olozaga in command, buried the Greenwiches under a mound of pins, from which they were resurrected with difficulty. The score in this game, which was the second, was 838 to 559. The closing game with the Riversides and Atalantas as opponents was the only one that was at all interesting. In the sixth frame there was only a difference of one pin between the teams. The Atalantas proved themselves the steadier in a finish and won out—767 to 707. Olozaga was clearly out of form, and materially lowered his average in the individual contest for THE NEW-YORK TIMES medal. Miller, his team mate, secured high-score honors, with 197. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

RIVERSIDE W.			GREENWICH W.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
H. Beam	5	1	181	Brown	1	4	94
Harrington	2	1	109	B'kerhoff	0	4	121
Saunders	3	4	116	Reyes	0	3	85
Ruth	2	1	123	Divany	2	1	110
J. Beam	3	5	198	Faulhaber	2	4	152
Total	14	13	777	Total	5	18	542

FRAMES.

Riverside	92	114	173	256	352	487	511	583	677	777
Greenwich	32	80	130	207	263	310	368	436	480	542

Scorers—A. A. Stilger and F. Riley. Umpire—A. W. Albers.

SECOND GAME.

GREENWICH W.				ATALANTA W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brown	2	4	136	Budd	2	2	124
B'kerhoff	0	3	104	Halsey	2	5	158
Oldenstadt	1	3	116	Miller	5	4	215
Divany	1	3	106	Ferbell	5	1	181
Faulhaber	1	1	95	Olozaga	3	4	160
Total	4	14	559	Total	17	16	838

FRAMES.

Greenwich	60	122	173	231	287	323	370	430	501	559
Atalanta	99	205	292	375	450	552	583	608	764	838

Scorers—R. H. Harrington and A. W. Bray, Jr. Umpire—A. W. Albers.

THIRD GAME.

ATALANTA W.				RIVERSIDE W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	5	3	180	H. Beam	0	5	185
Halsey	4	3	172	Harrington	2	3	158
Miller	6	1	197	Saunders	1	3	116
Ferbell	3	5	146	Ruth	1	4	127
Olozaga	0	4	122	J. Beam	2	4	147
Total	18	18	767	Total	9	17	707

FRAMES.

Atalanta	65	130	215	301	360	442	531	607	684	767
Riverside	62	134	206	277	346	441	514	583	625	707

Scorers—R. H. Harrington and A. W. Bray, Jr. Umpire—A. W. Albers.

WON WITHOUT A CAPTAIN.

Janton's Absence Did Not Hurt the Southerns Bowling Team.

The bowling team of the Southern National Bank stands higher among the winners in the Bank Clerks' bowling tourna- than it did yesterday. The team succeeded in defeating the bowlers of the Western National and the First National Banks. The First National team was beaten by the Western National.

The Southern National team, it was expected, would prove easy victims. They were minus their usual Captain, Harry S. Janton. Janton has been forced to sever his connection with the bank. He was the note teller, and erred in his accounts to the extent of $850. His peculations had been going on for a year, and the President of the bank decided that they could not go on any longer.

Janton's absence on the team seemed to hurt it about as much as his departure from the bank will hurt that institution.

In their first game the Southern Bank players pulled themselves together and rolled up a score of 731. Their opponents were the team of the First National, and they could only score 612 pins. So the Southerns won by 119 pins. Their second game was not such an easy one, but they finally won it by 23 pins.

This game was with the Western National Bank team, and it was in doubt from start to finish. The Southerns took the lead at the start. They were four pins behind in the third frame, and the Westerns staid in front until the ninth frame, when the Southerns again forged ahead and won.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.				WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gannon	2	1	112	Sommer	1	1	101
Clark	2	2	132	G. Betts	2	2	124
Fellows	2	4	163	P. Betts	1	4	128
Williamson	1	1	106	Fishbough	3	1	155
Sanford	2	1	120	Sparling	2	0	163
Total	9	9	623	Total	9	15	671

FRAMES.

First Nat'l.	69	135	185	254	343	415	474	514	560	623
West. Nat'l.	74	158	249	308	389	435	487	543	604	671

Average—Western National, 136 1-5; First National, 124 4-5. Scorers—J. Egbert and E. W. Stout. Umpire—Mr. H. C. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

SOUTHERN NAT. B'K.				FIRST NAT. BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrison	2	2	120	Gannon	1	3	114
Van Valen	2	4	141	Clark	2	3	129
Johnson	1	3	160	Fellows	1	1	111
Hall	3	3	150	Williamson	3	3	139
Schaefer	2	5	160	Sanford	2	2	122
Total	13	17	731	Total	10	12	612

FRAMES.

Southern	63	137	228	290	379	440	499	550	645	731
First	61	122	198	263	315	372	412	473	525	612

Averages—Southern National, 146 1-5; First National, 122 2-5. Scorers—J. Egbert and G. Betts.

THIRD GAME.

SOUTHERN NAT. B'K.				WESTERN NAT. B'K.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrison	3	3	121	Sommer	2	2	117
Van Valen	1	3	126	G. Betts	1	3	126
Johnson	1	3	120	Stout	1	3	107
Hall	5	3	177	Fishbough	1	5	146
Schlaefer	2	2	160	Sparling	5	3	185
Total	12	14	704	Total	10	16	681

FRAMES.

Southern	70	136	194	257	342	419	561	572	648	704
Western	46	128	198	277	329	424	504	578	641	681

Averages—Southern National Bank, 140 4-5; Western National Bank, 136 1-5. Scorers—John Will and O. B. Blackledge. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

THE HONORS WERE EVEN.

Castle Points and Tourists Each Win a Game.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 13.—Five-men teams of the Castle Point Cyclers and the Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson played two spirited games tonight on the Castle Point alleys. The features of the games were triple headers by Coombs of the Tourists and Traulwein of the Castle Points. This was eclipsed, however, by Bryson of the Tourists, who made four strikes in succession. As regards the game, the honors were even, the Tourists winning the first game and the Castle Points the second. The score was as follows:

FIRST GAME.

CASTLE POINTS.				TOURISTS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Curtis	2	7	158	Coombes	5	1	171
Trautwein	3	4	146	Coombes	5	1	171
Heymer	0	7	157	Lockwood	3	5	170
Eberstaedter	2	4	144	Bryson	5	3	206
Buck	2	3	183	Drew	1	5	147
				Taylor	3	3	172
Total	8	25	752	Total	17	17	865

SECOND GAME.

CASTLE POINTS.				TOURISTS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Curtis	4	1	141	Coombes	1	4	135
Trautwein	3	4	170	Herdan	1	4	151
Heymer	5	1	172	Bryson	3	3	156
Eberstaedter	1	3	127	Drew	2	4	153
Buck	3	4	168	Taylor	2	4	153
Total	17	12	779	Total	9	16	745

THE MADISONS' HIGH SCORE.

Rolled 869 in a Game with the Palisades at Harlem.

Play in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament last evening was close and interesting at several stages. Winsor No. 2 defeated Madisons in the first contest, while the latter team turned around in the second and rolled one of the best games of the season against the Palisades. The Winsor No. 2 team met defeat for the second time in the third game, when the Palisades opposed them. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

WINSOR No. 2				MADISON			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Abry	2	6	165	Lasell, S.P.	2	5	156
Croft	2	4	140	Watkins	3	1	125
Wise	0	6	147	Lasell, E.R.	1	1	120
Roe	2	5	162	Haviland	2	5	157
Cwp'hw'te	1	7	164	Moynahan	4	3	171
Total	7	28	781	Total	13	15	729

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 2	72	157	228	303	386	457	541	617	710	784
Madison	76	138	213	299	363	447	520	590	654	729

Umpires—Messrs. James Scofield and L. M. Freeborn. Scorers—Messrs. Niel Munsie and James Purdy.

SECOND GAME.

MADISON.				PALISADE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
S. P. Lasell	1	6	154	Ritter	0	5	123
Watkins	2	4	146	Rossire	6	3	219
E. R. Lasell	4	6	210	Humason	2	3	152
Haviland	3	2	146	Johnson	2	3	135
Moynahan	5	5	216	Schaeffer	2	5	163
Total	15	23	869	Total	12	19	772

FRAMES.

Madison	73	168	254	350	421	507	592	668	775	869
Palisade	69	133	194	270	333	435	511	614	706	772

Umpires—L. W. Freeborn and Louis Abry. Scorers—Frank Wise and L. Deyo.

THIRD GAME.

PALISADE.				WINSOR.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Ritter	2	1	161	Abry	5	5	162
Rossire	2	6	17	Croft	0	5	187
Humason	2	6	169	Wise	0	6	187
Johnson	0	6	142	Rowe	3	4	166
Schaeffer	3	3	15	Cowp'hite	2	4	140
Total	11	23	794	Total	7	24	740

FRAMES.

Palisade	87	163	258	350	425	507	560	633	700	794
Winsor	72	136	206	274	334	439	527	604	676	740

Umpires—P. Moynahan and E. Freeborn. Scorers—A. Matthews and A. Deyo.

Cyclists Score a Social Success.

As was anticipated, the women's reception held on Thursday evening by the Kings County Wheelmen in their new clubhouse was a flattering social success. Preceding the dancing there was an interesting entertainment, in which a mind reader of the name of Hayland received close attention. His "turn" made a hit. Some of the persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Long, the Misses Storer, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Wood, Miss Robins, Harry Robins, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Donohue, A. Frame, Miss J. Reed, C. W. Watson, John McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Perkins, Miss E. J. Barrett, Hugo Wundram, T. J. Hall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hawley, Otto Roehl, the Misses Roehl, L. T. Perhan, Miss M. Goater, Frederick Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Toray, H. L. Powell, Miss Mabel A. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs G. A. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. David Moorehouse, David Sexton, Miss G. Stewart, S. J. Graham, Clinton Stephens, Jr., Stephen Lane, J. P. Du Bois, Frank G. Hedge, H. R. Davis, C. E. Hart.

Miss Seide, Dr. W. H. Clayton, Miss O. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Conklin, Henry C. Needham, Miss Grace Needham, W. H. Miles, Miss Miles, W. H. H. Mott, Miss E. Elmer Mott, Miss Laura Mott, Miss Edith Wood, T. H. Ivory, Miss Ivory, J. Short, Miss Short, George Albers, Mr. and Mrs. William Albers, Miss Rose Albers, C. H. Thorne, L. Wilfred Pomarer, E. A. Murray, D. W. Murray, Henry E. Reeve, W. F. Martin, T. H. Moran, E. Tunkham, A. S. Ferris, Jr., L. H. Hirsh, Miss E. Robins, N. B. Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopper, J. Vanderbeck, Miss L. Mitchell, G. A. Needham, Walter Westlake, Miss Grace Hilgiber, Durant McLean, Miss Van Cott, Walter Bonner, Miss Farrington, J. J. Hayward, Louis F. Stites, Miss Duryea, H. Shepard, Miss J. A. Tredwell, E. A. Laws, Rufus Scott, Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, O. L. Sutherland, John Hillard, F. de R. Boerum, R. Boerum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyes, C. M. Hendrickson, Miss Maud Walters, A. B. Hodge, A. Batchelor, and Miss M. Kissenberth.

How the Belgians Conduct Racing.

A prominent personage in the bicycle trade in Holland, G. P. Keenaar, is in this city negotiating for an agency for his country of several American wheels. He is loud in his praises of the cycles made in this country, and pays our manufacturers a high compliment when he says that American wheels are crowding those of English and French make to the wall in Belgium. The Belgium Cyclists' Union has a plan for its racing department which might meet with great favor here and solve the much-discussed class system. It is this: The amateurs and professionals compete together for a prize of the value, say, of $100. If a "pro" wins he takes $100 in cash; if the amateur wins the managers of the meet buy any piece of plate, or anything else desired by the winner, the price to equal the amount of the purse.

Another New Cycle Club.

The name of the newest wheeling organization in Brooklyn is the Dean Cycle Club. It was formed on Thursday evening at the residence of C. F. Davis, 278 Dean Street, with the following officers: President—C. F. Davis; Vice President—Mrs. A. Shulz; Financial Secretary—Mrs. M. L. Le Claire; Treasurer—Mrs. A. Davis; Corresponding Secretary—F. E. Cote; Captain—W. A. Le Claire; Lieutenant—Mrs. A. C. Cote; Color Bearer—Arthur Davis.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Brooklyn cyclists would appreciate checking facilities at the boathouse in Prospect Park. If the Park Department would provide them, many would doubtless ride to the park, carrying their skates with them.

—The Union Cycle Club, famous because it has more pretty bloomerites than any other wheel club in Brooklyn, had a euchre party at 440 Franklin Avenue, last evening.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen have appointed a Committee on Highways, the object being to secure improved streets in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

—Very few wheelmen were seen out yesterday and the day before. The weather can be too cold even for the pedalers.

CYCLE AND FOOT RACES.

Successful Games at the Eighth Battalion Armory.

Company E, of the Eighth Battalion, Capt. Charles P. Staubach, and the Pastime Athletic Club held their joint athletic games and bicycle races at the armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street last evening. It was the first public appearance of the new company, which is made up exclusively of bicycle riders, and which is expected to show the practical use of the cycle for military purposes when the company is well under way next season.

The meet was a success in every way, the attendance being very large and the races lively, and with, if anything, too large fields of competitors. The chief criticism to be found is that the sports were not started until nearly 9 o'clock, an hour later than the advertised time, the result being that it was midnight before the regular programme was concluded. This was a decided drawback, and dancing was not begun until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. This diatoriness was in very marked contrast to the exemplary promptness which was noticeable at the Seventh Regiment games last Saturday evening. But it was Capt. Staubach's first attempt, and promptness will probably be a feature of the next games his company holds.

To most of those present the feature was the bicycle races. The most important of these races was that for the mile championship of the National Guard of the State of New-York. It was won by W. H. Owen of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, and the Greenwich Wheelmen, after a very pretty race. C. Sanford, Jr., of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, held the lead for ten of the twelve laps. Then both Owen and E. E. Fischer of the Eighth Battalion caught and passed him, Owen taking the lead. Fischer made a desperate effort to catch Owen, but the latter held the inside position and won handily by a couple of lengths, making a grand spurt on the last lap.

F. F. Goodman, from scratch, won the mile handicap from C. H. Liebold and W. H. Barbeau, all three being members of the Riverside Wheelmen. Liebold, who had thirty yards start, made a pretty fight for the race, but Goodman dogged him successfully, and beat him home on the last lap. Barbeau, who was also at scratch, was close up, separated by but a few feet from the leader at the end of the run.

The liberal handicap that Fischer had been given on the two-mile race, 150 yards, or one lap, enabled him to beat Barbeau by just that distance in his trial heat. Goodman won a place in the final. But neither of the Riverside cracks would start in the final heat, as they thought that Fischer had so great an advantage that they could not beat him. They left that task to Liebold of the same club, who had a sixty-yard handicap, the leaving Owen, thirty yards, the practical scratch man.

Liebold did not betray the confidence reposed in him, but after a pretty race caught Fischer, and then took things easily to the finish, winning by a wheel's length in slow time. Owen and Liebold trailed Fischer up to the last quarter of a mile, when both caught and passed him. While the pair were fighting for the lead Owen's wheel slipped, and he fell, claiming at once that Liebold fouled him. He remounted, and rode the race out, but, as his competitors had gained nearly two laps on him, it was a hopeless stern chase. The claim of foul was disallowed, very properly, the crowd thought, and the men were placed as they finished.

The floor was in fine condition, being well resined, so that the wheels took a firm grip on the sharp turns, and there were no accidents of consequence, not even a scratch resulting from the three falls of the evening, one of which was caused by a punctured tire. Doers running over a bit of glass that fell from a broken gas globe onto the track.

Summaries of the sports:

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Open to all amateurs; four runners in a heat. Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by S. A. Combs, New-Jersey A. C. (scratch;) J. J. Egan, Pastime and Eighth Battalion, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. McIntyre, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (8 feet;) W. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment, (2 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Third Heat—Won by J. F. Rinn, Pastime A. C., (1 foot;) Charles Bowe, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Fourth Heat—Won by C. G. E. A. Halpin, New-York A. C., (3 feet;) F. A. Sayles, Pastime A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Fifth Heat—Won by G. G. Winship, Y. M. C. A., (12 feet;) A. Ward, N. Y. S. A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by H. Moeller, Col. G. S., (8 feet;) J. R. Hazlewood, Y. M. C. A., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Seventh Heat—Won by C. Brown, C. G. E. A. A., (9 feet;) W. Cohen, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Eighth Heat—Won by C. H. Bjorkwall, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (10 feet;) J. B. Brennan, Brooklyn, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Ninth Heat—Won by J. C. Conlin, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (10 feet;) A. J. Roberts, C. C. N. Y., (10 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Tenth Heat—Won by William Moffet, Y. M. C. U., (10 feet;) A. L. Bresser, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by M. P. Lynch, B. C. A., (10 feet;) C. Bello, C. C. N. Y., (10 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by J. J. Raeder, Xavier A. C., (11 feet;) dead heat for second. Time—0:07. Thirteenth Heat—Won by J. J. McCormick, Y. M. C. A., (9 feet;) C. Garry, Clairmont C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5.

Semi-final Heats.—First Heat—Won by S. A. Combs; J. McIntyre, second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. H. Bjorkwall; C. Brown, second. Time—0:06 4-5. Third Heat—Won by J. C. Conlin; J. B. Brennan, second. Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. J. McCormick; M. P. Lynch, second. Time—0:07 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by C. H. Bjorkwall, (10 feet;) J. C. Conlin, (10 feet,) second; J. J. McCormick, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Trial Heats—First Heat, Six Starters—Won by C. H. Liebold, Riverside W., (30 ya ds;) W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch,) second; H. Fischer, Eighth Battalion, (95 yards,) third. Time—2:36 4-5. C. H. Schuriber, (85 yards;) H. Von Rodeck, Eighth Battalion, (55 yards,) and J. Riedeer, Jr., (100 yards,) also started. Second Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, (scratch;) C. H. Liebold, second; W. A. Barbeau, third. Time—2:37 1-5. James Brown, Metropolitan B. C. (70 yards,) and J. A. Sou Wolff, American W., (80 yards,) also started. Third Heat—Won by H. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. J. Goetz Wolff, American W., (80 yards,) second; C. W. Judge, Riverside W., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:40 3-5. F. M. Holohan, Riverside W., (100 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (85 yards,) and W. Whipley, Greenwich W., (85 yards,) also started. Final Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, (scratch;) C. H. Liebold, second; W. A. Barbeau, third. Time—2:37 1-5. H. S. Henshaw, A. E. Goetz, and J. C. Bartt, also started.

880-Yard Novice Run, Trial Heats—First Heat, (fifteen starters.)—Won by O. B. Schmidt; S. V. Babcock, St. George C. C., second; C. W. Cranston, Jr., Ridgewood, third. Time—1:23 2-5. Second Heat, (twenty-two starters.)—Won by J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C.; A. R. Tomlinson, St. M. A. C., second; F. A. Walsh, Spaulding L. A., third. J. McCormick, Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—2:15 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Walsh, Tomlinson second, Lynch third. Time—2:14.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by S. S. Combs, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) W. H. Manus, St. B. A. C. (10 yards,) second. Twelve starters. Time—0:55 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. McIntyre, St. B. A. C., (18 yards;) C. Daniels, T. R. W., (20 yards.) Eleven starters. Time—0:57. Third Heat—Won by J. K. Roll, St. B. A. C., (17 yards;) H. Dannisjer, N. J. A. C., (10 yards,) second. Thirteen starters.

Final Heat—Won by McIntyre, Dannisjer second, Roll third. Time—0:54 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by L. Liebgold, New-Jersey A. C., (12 seconds;) H. Ward, Pastime A. C., (85 seconds,) second; C. Liebgold, Nelson A. C., (60 seconds,) third. Time—7:16 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race for Championship N. G. N. Y.—Won by W. H. Owen, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; E. E. Fischer, Eighth Battalion, second; C. Sanford, Jr., Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, third. Time—2:42. Other starters were C. E. Russell, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; H. Van Rodeck, Company E, Eighth Battalion; J. M. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, and R. A. Miller, Company D, Twelfth Regiment.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by E. E. Fischer, Eighth Battalion, (150 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (80 yards,) second; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside (150 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (scratch,) third. Time—5:31 2-5. Seven starters. Second Heat—Won by C. J. Liebgold, Riverside W., (60 yards;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (45 yards,) second; J. W. Judge, Riverside W., (45 yards,) third. Time—5:38 1-5. First and second in each heat to go in final.

Final Heat—Won by C. J. Liebold, E. E. Fischer second, W. H. Owen third. Time—5:47 1-5. No other starters.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, (scratch;) Xavier A. C.; G. G. Holander, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) second; W. B. Bailey, Bay Ridge A. C., (80 yards,) third. Time—3:23. Twenty-seven starters.

DEATH OF JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

The Well-Known Reinsman's Life Ended at Presbyterian Hospital.

During his brilliant career on the trotting turf John Alden Goldsmith was noted for his tenacity of purpose and cool courage. These characteristics continued to serve him in his last extremity, so that, while the physicians were of the opinion that he would not live through Thursday night, he struggled on till yesterday afternoon. Then the death which had been momentarily expected for forty-eight hours occurred; at the Presbyterian Hospital, about 1:30 o'clock.

When young Goldsmith left his home at Walnut Grove Farm, near Washingtonville, in Orange County, this State, some thirteen years ago, he went to California. He was at that time under contract with Monroe Salisbury, who had purchased some stock from his father, Alden Goldsmith, and wanted a competent man to handle his fliers at Pleasanton. The elder Goldsmith recommended "Son Johnny," as he always spoke of him, and Salisbury wisely acted on his advice.

Prior to that time the younger of the Goldsmith boys had won his spurs on this side of the continent with the trotters owned by his father. Owing to a sudden emergency, when a mere lad of some seventeen years, he was called from school to do the driving behind the trotters that represented Walnut Grove Farm in the Eastern Circuits. Against the more experienced reinsmen the ambitious stripling held his own, and with such good material as Driver and Uncle Bob (by Volunteer), Ketayn's grandson of Harry Clay, and other stout-hearted campaigners, landed many clever victories. His first experience in California proved so satisfactory to Salisbury that he deputed to drive Director through the Grand Circuit of 1883 in charge of this skillful young tutor. The result was a series of successes that no trotting stallion had ever before equaled, culminating when the "iron horse," as Director was dubbed, captured the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 at Hartford, which was inaugurated that season.

Since that time John Goldsmith has been chiefly identified with San Mateo Farm, where he developed Guy Wilkes and many of his get. He won more races on the Pacific slope than any other trainer, and also secured several championships, such as the three-year-old record, with Sable Wilkes, and the top notch for two-year colts, with Regal Wilkes. Perhaps his most notable feat in this line was when he scored 2.29¾, with Freedom, in 1890, for it marked the first mile in 2:30 or better by a yearling trotter.

The season after his brother James died, in 1891, John Goldsmith came over the Rockies with a strong stable and made his first tour of the Grand Circuit in nine years. Here he added to his former laurels by placing Mutz Wilkes at the head of the money winners of 1892, and the gross earnings of the San Mateo string also exceeded that of any other farm or stable on the turf. The next year was quite as successful, Oro Wilkes being the biggest winner of the lot, including the big purse in the stallion Representative stake at Lexington. During these hard campaigns Goldsmith was suffering from a kidney trouble that had developed in California and proved so serious that his physician advised him to quit the sulky. His indomitable spirit carried him along for another year, and with some new material, such as Mary Best and Alar, the latter owned by P. P. Olcott of this city, he was again a prominent factor in the racing carnival of 1894. This was the limit of his endurance, and the breakdown which came about a twelvemonth ago cut short a most promising career in the world of harness racing.

Mr. Goldsmith was about thirty-seven years old, and during his busy life as a horseman accumulated the largest fortune made by a professional reinsman. His wealth is estimated at $250,000, and includes some valuable property in San Francisco. He also inherited the farm at Washingtonville founded by his father, and owns several well-bred and speedy trotters. During his serious illness he was married to Eertha Moore of Orange County, and one was his faithful companion and nurse to the last. His body was taken from the Presbyterian Hospital at 7 o'clock last evening, and will be buried at Washingtonville.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL SEASON.

Championship Series of Games Will Be Begun To-day.

The association football championship schedule opens to-day, when the International Athletic Club will encounter the Scottish-Americans at Communipaw and the Centreville Athletic Club will meet the New-York Thistles at Bayonne.

The National Association Football League, under whose auspices these games are played, has been organized only two years and has met with success. It has succeeded in drawing wide attention to the game, arousing local interest and enthusiasm, and laying the foundation for the game's future popularity.

The games will be played throughout the Winter, regardless of the weather, and to be a victory of the game a hard constitution is needed. While played now chiefly by Scotch and English residents, the game is slowly but surely gaining ground, and in some of the near-by New-Jersey towns several of the public schools boast their association elevens.

The league comprises five clubs, as follows: Centreville Athletic Club of Bayonne City, International Athletic Club of Communipaw, Scottish-American Athletic Club of Newark, Brooklyn Wanderers of South Brooklyn, and New-York Thistles, with grounds at Weehawken. Although the Centreville Athletic Club had little difficulty in securing the championship last year, and while they have again most of their old players to rely upon, the International Athletic Club this year is the prime favorite. Its team numbers several of the most expert players in this vicinity, and it is probable that the games in which the team takes part will be the most scientifically played in the series. The Centreville Athletic Club, however, has every confidence in its ability to repeat its performances of last year.

CURLERS ARRANGE A SCHEDULE.

John McCulloch Elected President of the National Club.

A special meeting of the Grand National Curling Club of America was held at the New-York Caledonian Clubrooms last night, fifteen associated clubs being represented. Vice President George Bain occupied the chair. Gen. Banks's resignation as President was accepted, and John McCulloch of St. Paul, Minn., was unanimously elected to the position.

The following schedule was arranged:

The Champion Rink Gordon Medal, at Hoboken rink on Jan. 15, at 10 A. M. North vs. South match, Dalrymple Medal at Central Park, Jan. 7. The Inter-State Hamilton match is to be arranged with the Jersey curlers. McLintock Medal, Scotch vs. other nationalities, Feb. 1 to 15, wherever convenient to local clubs.

The Mitchell Medal, champion Rink match, is to be played at St. Paul, Minn. The International Gordon Medal, at the Empire Club rink, Albany, the date yet to be arranged with Montreal curlers. The Cortlandt Lake Curling Club was granted a special medal.

ICE YACHTING IN STRONG WIND.

Cold Wave and Snowdrift Win the Principal Prizes.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club sailed four races to-day at the lake in a northeast wind, almost a gale, and with the mercury 10 degrees above zero. Frank G. Wood, J. B. Quinlan, and Willett Kidd were the judges.

The Van Nostrand Cup race trophy, won yesterday by the Frolic, was challenged for to-day by the Snowdrift. Other entries were received, and H. N. Kniffin's Cold Wave won. The distance was ten miles, and the time was 23:25. Snowdrift ran in a hole.

In the Harper match race, to be finished in thirty-five minutes, prize to become the personal property of the winner, the entries were: Frolic, owned by H. N. Kniffin; Snowdrift, owned by Willett Kidd; Cold Wave, owned by H. C. Higginson; Ice King, owned by J. B. Quinlan; Ice Queen, owned by H. S. Ramsdell; Take Care, owned by George C. Trimble; Troubler, owned by H. Kniffin; Flying Jib, owned by Frank G. Wood.

The Frolic broke down on the fourth mile. The Snowdrift and Cold Wave were the only boats to finish, the others being compelled to go out of the race owing to the gale. Cold Wave finished in 25:12, and Snowdrift in 24:52. Cold Wave won on time allowance of thirty-one seconds.

A match race was sailed between Troubler and Ice King over a two-mile course. Troubler won in 6:12, beating Ice King 1:25.

Snowdrift beat the Cold Wave for the 1888 Challenge Cup, ten miles, by 1:44.

Pugilists Mistaken for Convicts.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—"Denver Ed." Smith, the pugilist, who is in the city training for a fistic bout to-morrow night, and "Dan" O'Leary, made a narrow escape from serious injury to-day. They were passing through the suburb of Woodlawn, returning to the city from a ten-mile practice run, at a pace so rapid that it excited the suspicion of the Marshal, Mr. McDaniel, who, thinking them in their exercise costumes fleeing criminals, called on them to stop. They did not hear McDaniel, but rushed past him. McD

UNION LEAGUE'S DEFIANCE

Club Only a Social Organization, Edward Lauterbach Says.

BEARING ON NATIONAL POLITICS

Unwillingness to Trust the Platt Contingent in the Presidential Campaign—Treachery to Gov. Morton Feared.

There is a note of defiance in the resolution adopted by the Union League Club Thursday night that the Platt men do not like.

The resolution asks that the Committee on Political Reform "report to the club at its next meeting what action, in their judgment, it is the duty of the Union League Club to take concerning the dishonor which attaches to the Republican Party in this city by reason of the late shameful and corrupt enrollment of the members of that party."

This arraignment of the party machine by a club that is the personification of genuine Republicanism naturally displeases the machine men, because it is an accusation against the dominant faction of the party that amounts to an indictment for misconduct.

The attention of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was called to the resolution last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He read it over carefully and then said:

"Why, the Union League Club is nothing but a social organization."

That is all Mr. Lauterbach would say about it, and after saying this much he darted into the hotel elevator and went up to see Thomas C. Platt.

The "social organization" that Mr. Lauterbach so flippantly referred to has in years gone by contributed more money for the cause of Republicanism and high protection, the ideas that Mr. Lauterbach's Platt organization pretends to represent in New-York City, than any other organization or set of men in this State.

The Union League Club represents the money power in Republican politics, and that is now its active principle. The contributions from its members have been the mainstay of the party in this State during the last three or four Presidential campaigns, and Mr. Lauterbach, who, Mr. Platt has decreed, shall conduct the affairs of the party in this city during the next Presidential campaign, has declared that the Union League Club is nothing but a "social organization."

This all means that the Union League Republicans are not willing to trust the Platt crowd in the Presidential campaign of next year. At present the Union Leaguers say they have no faith in Mr. Platt's announcement that he is for Gov. Morton for President. They believe he is simply using Gov. Morton as a means to play for a position and that he has a "second choice" candidate.

This is probably true, for every one knows that Mr. Platt is not of the belief that Gov. Morton can be nominated for the Presidency, and, of course, he is making alliances elsewhere. Speaker Reed is understood to be his fancy just now, but if he believes that it is impossible to nominate Reed he will quickly shift to some more available candidate. He is said at present to be carefully watching the development of the Allison boom to see what there may be in that.

The Platt men say, in speaking of the Union League Club's resolution, that it does not make any difference how many anti-Platt resolutions they pass and that when the time comes they will all be ready to contribute in the interest of high protection, no matter who controls the State or city Republican machine.

One thing that is apparent is that Mr. Platt will endeavor to make combinations with other Republican bosses, like Quay, to the end that the Republican Presidential nominee, whoever he may be, will receive his nomination as a result of their support, and, of course, with the corresponding obligation to distribute the patronage, if he is elected, according to the wishes of the bosses.

Joseph H. Manley, the Republican National Committeeman from Maine, and the keeper of the Reed boom, is expected to spend to-day and Sunday in this city.

The anti-Platt Republicans are shifting about for a man to run as their candidate for Chairman of the Republican County Committee against Edward Lauterbach. There is some talk to the effect that they will try to get J. W. Perry of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District to stand as a "compromise" candidate in case he is elected as a delegate. Mr. Perry has been classed as a Platt man and the anti-Platt men now seem to be of the opinion that it would be best to take up some Platt man as a prospective candidate in the hope that a compromise can be effected in this way.

Alfred R. Conkling, who has resigned as a member of the Assembly, is said to have done so to make himself eligible for election as a member of the County Committee. But the politicians say that under the new Constitution such a resignation does not make him eligible, and that in any event he cannot be elected to the County Committee from his Assembly District, the Fifth.

STMASTERS DINE WITH CLERKS

Important Amendments to Existing Laws Are Suggested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Chicago postal employes to-night gave a banquet to visiting Postmasters. The Postmasters present were Washington Hesing of Chicago, William W. Carr of Philadelphia, Charles W. Dayton of New-York, George W. Perth of Milwaukee, and Mark Harris of Joliet. Several others were expected, but failed to arrive.

The object of the gathering was to discuss the need of legislation for the classification of postal clerks. Messrs. Hesing, Dayton, and Carr all spoke on this subject. Mr. Dayton urged the clerks to make an organized effort. The carriers of New-York, he said, were in sympathy with the clerks and were doing all they could to help them.

The party of Postmasters this afternoon visited and inspected the Post Office, lunched at the Chicago Athletic Association's clubhouse, and then inspected the temporary Post Office on the lake front, which Mr. Dayton pronounced the most perfect of its kind he had ever seen, not excepting that in London.

AT THE HOTELS.

Paul Blouet of France is at the Everett.

Melvil Dewey of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg, is at the Windsor.

Sheldon Leavitt of Chicago and Alfred Whittaker of Albany are at the Empire.

Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis and ex-Senator D. H. McMillan of Buffalo are at the Holland.

United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

Joseph Manley of Maine, ex-Congressman Frank Jones and A. W. Sulloway of New-Hampshire, and Mrs. George W. Childs are at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge William D. Dickey of Newburg, and Judge John M. Hall, Prof. George J. Brush, and Henry C. Robinson of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Page's—J. Austin Shaw, New-York.

—Riggs—G. R. Goulding, Mrs. C. A. Hosford, New-York.

—Hamilton—Mrs. C. M. Wales, Thomas Thompson, New-York.

—Normandie—L. F. Mussa, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Watts, New-York.

—Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Berry, Brooklyn; Andrew A. Soulard, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smull, New-York.

—Ebbitt—John J. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCallum, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Everett A. Lamson, Brooklyn.

—Willard's—Dr. Arthur M. Kane, W. A. Kane, Annie E. Kane, Brooklyn; B. L. Solomon, Uriah Welch, New-York.

—Raleigh—A. Rutherford, J. D. Batlin, G. D. Morrill, E. J. Snow, W. E. Hoe, C. L. Waterbury, D. M. Fernandes, W. J. Clark, New-York.

—Shoreham—Wallace MacFarland, Lewis S. Selsa, Mr. and Mrs. S. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bulk, New-York; Mr. and Miss Hartmann, Brooklyn.

—Arlington—H. R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kilpatrick and daughter, William Jay Schieffelin, John J. Sinclair, David McMurtore, Edward E. Poor, J. D. Gillett, Edgar Tate, P. F. Griffith, Thomas L. Clark, T. C. Cranford, Miss Rauh, Miss Ida Rauh, Miss Fawcett, New-York.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The Second Public Rehearsal Given in Memory of Ludwig van Beethoven.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, which was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, was so arranged as to be commemorative of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Beethoven. The programme will be repeated at to-night's concert, which will be one day nearer the true date. Beethoven was born on Dec. 16, 1770, and died March 26, 1827. It was eminently fitting that the Philharmonic Society should celebrate this anniversary, because for fifty years that organization has been the apostle of Beethoven's music in this community. It is doing no injustice to Mr. Seidl to remember the notable and invaluable labors of Mr. Bergmann and Mr. Thomas in educating the musical taste of New-York by frequent repetitions of the greatest symphonies ever written. For many years, too, the concerts of the Philharmonic were in the strict sense of the term classical, and their conservative character added something to their dignity. In these days there is a disposition to be a little more progressive, but the works of the classic masters still play the most important part in the schemes of these entertainments. It is to be hoped that the conscript fathers will adhere to this policy, for it is needful that these works should be heard frequently in order that the fundamental principles of musical composition should be kept before the people.

The programme yesterday consisted of the "Egmont" overture, the E-flat piano concerto, the minuet and fugue from the string quartet in C major, Opus 59, No. 3, the scene and aria "Ah, perfido," and the Seventh Symphony. This programme at a first glance looks scattered, but it is, in fact, admirably representative of the master's great department of work. It is hardly necessary to remind music lovers of the fact that his overtures stand as types of that form, that his piano concertos retain their supremacy in spite of later developments of piano technics, that his quartets are at once the model and the despair of his successors, and that his best symphonies are still the best in existence. As a vocal writer he has equals, but no superiors, in so far as high emotional expression and pure musical beauty are concerned. It may seem superfluous at this day to insist upon a recognition of Beethoven's greatness; but there is a disposition in some quarters to call him antiquated. The musical public, however, does not seem to find him so, and that students never will. He stands to-day, as he has stood for a century, the perfect model of formative invention, treatment, and form.

The performance yesterday was generally commendable. The "Egmont" overture was admirably played, and the symphony, barring some trifling irregularities in tempi, was given in the good old-fashioned Philharmonic style. Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler was the pianist, and her reading of the "Emperor" concerto was the least admirable part of the concert. She does not possess the muscular power to give her work the necessary tone, and she consequently lowered her piano passages to an almost inaudible pianissimo. Some passages, too, were hurried and unintelligible, and the reading as a whole lacked breadth and solidity. Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio gave an uneven rendering of "Ah, perfido." The mezzo voice in the upper register was very unsteady but the closing measures were sung with fine spirit. A word ought to be said for the fine performance of the excerpt from the quartet, which was vigorous and inspiring in its sonority.

A VARIETY AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calvé's Beautiful Rendering of the Mad Scene from "Hamlet."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night an audience of good size listened to Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," the mad scene from Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mme. Calvé was the central figure of the evening's proceedings. It is difficult to write of her treatment of the mad scene without using terms that might sound rhapsodical. Such a remarkable combination of acting and singing has never been known on the operatic stage in this country. The absolute justice and eloquence of every look and pose are the perfection of artistic judgment. Her conception of the insanity of Ophelia shows a singularly sympathetic insight into the character, and the execution is at every stage adequate, and at none exaggerated. But in addition to the acting, there is the wonderfully beautiful singing. It is the most flawless colorature vitalized by pure dramatic color. The quality of the voice is always in keeping with the character, and every phrase is instinct with purpose. After such a performance, it seems quite safe to say that Mme. Calvé is the greatest artist on the lyric stage to-day.

The performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" enabled her to show her command of contrasting styles, and enlisted also the services of Signor Cremonini as Turridu; Mme. Mantelli as Lola, Mlle. Bauermeister as Lucia, and Signor Ancona as Alfio. "Philemon et Baucis" was performed by Miss Engle as Baucis, M. Mauguiere as Philemon, M. Plancon as Jupiter, and M. Castelmary as Vulcan. The most notable feature of the opera was M. Plancon's beautiful singing of the slumber song.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Crane's New Play.—The statement has been published in Washington that Senator Blackburn is to be impersonated by William H. Crane in "The Governor of Kentucky." Mr. Crane's manager, Mr. Brooks, said as to that: "It is not true, and yet there is a grain of fact in it. Mr. Crane went to Washington last Winter, after he had laid out the scheme for the Kentucky play, and talked with the Senator about Kentucky traits of character, official usages, and so on. Mr. Crane was playing in Washington at the time, and, as he and Mr. Blackburn were old friends, both the actor and author drew a good deal of inspiration from the famous Kentuckian. In that sense he is a kind of sponsor for the piece, and his individual characteristics certainly do crop up in the role as written. Of course, they are pretty sure to be accentuated by Mr. Crane. Perhaps this Governor will reflect Mr. Blackburn in the same way that Senator Plumb was recognizable by his friends in 'The Senator.'"

—To join the "Night Clerk."—Harry Dietz, the English ballad singer with a double voice, will make his first appearance in this city, in the cast of "The Night Clerk," next Monday night, and give some of his remarkable specialties. Mr. Dietz has been a favorite singer of ballads and tyrolean airs in London for many years, and the power he possesses over his voice to change it at will is a feat in singing that will be new to a New-York audience.

—Dullest Week of the Year.—Next week, the week before Christmas, is regarded by managers as the dullest period of the theatrical season. Men and women prefer to attend to Christmas shopping rather than go to the theatre, and as a result audiences are small. Many of the traveling companies take a vacation for this week, and nearly all of Charles Frohman's out-of-town organizations will be given this time for rest. Christmas week is a good one for the theatres, with the weeks following it.

—Masenet to Bevignani.—Signor Bevignani, who is one of the musical directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, received this cablegram from Nice, yesterday, signed by Massenet, the composer of "La Navarraise": "Most sincere thanks, dear Maestro, and compliments to all." This message was brought forth by the success of "La Navarraise" on its first production in this country this season.

—A Great Week for Souvenirs.—Next week will be the great one for souvenirs, no less than three being announced for distribution at as many theatres. One will be given of "The Shop Girl" at Palmer's on Monday, one of "The Gay Parisians" at Hoyt's on Wednesday, and one of "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy on Thursday.

—"Hansel and Gretel."—New-York is to have another chance to enjoy Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" this Winter. The company presenting the operetta will return here for the holidays, and during Christmas week matinées will be given at Daly's every afternoon.

—To add to "His Excellency."—At the Broadway Theatre next Monday night, John Le Hay will appear between the acts of "His Excellency" and give his ventriloquial act, which proved the great hit of the Actors' Fund benefit yesterday afternoon.

—Translating "The Wizard."—Victor Herbert is arranging for the translation into German and other European tongues, of "The Wizard of the Nile," with a view to the production of the opera next year in Europe.

Don't Allow Yourself to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

For headache, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Those interested in the Daisy Field Home and Hospital for Crippled Children will have an entertainment at the Waldorf to-day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. The money obtained will be used for the enlargement of the guild's country home at Englewood, N. J. The committee in charge of the entertainment consists of Miss M. B. Turner, President; Miss E. B. Sancton, Treasurer; Miss F. L. Anthony, Miss A. Burt, Miss M. K. Holly, Miss L. R. Holly, Miss Lucy Leggett, Miss Anna K. Hoyt, Miss J. B. K. Hoyt, Miss Ella S. McCullough, Miss Mabel Rush, Miss Turner, Miss A. L. Turner, Miss L. L. Wells, Miss A. Whittingham, Miss Edith Sancton, Miss Jessie M. Sancton, Miss S. L. Hidden, Miss Maud Kissam, Miss Helen M. Hyde, Miss Elsie Powell, and Miss Kate Douglas. All sorts of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents will be sold at the fair. There will be an orchestra in attendance, and a quartet and sextet will give examples of work on the banjo.

Owing to the unexpected number of gifts of useful and beautiful articles received by the Christmas Market held at the Windsor Hotel, on the 10th inst., it was found impossible to dispose of all in the short time for which the rooms could be had. It has therefore been decided that the sale shall be continued in rooms kindly offered by Mrs. John Chadwick, at 215 West Fifty-fourth Street, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. every day, until Dec. 23. Cards of admission for those who have not received invitations may be had on application to Miss Bean of 1,700 Broadway, Miss Wetherbee of the Windsor Hotel, and Miss Katherine Pyle of 3 East Fourteenth Street. Tea will be served on Dec. 16, 19, and 23.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Miss Edith Lauterbach of Seventy-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue will receive informally this afternoon and on each succeeding Saturday.

Mrs. Charles H. Stone of the Savilla, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, will give her second "at home" on Tuesday of next week.

Mrs. Jared Bell of 248 Lexington Avenue will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her second daughter, Miss Edith T. Bell. Miss Bell will be assisted in receiving by a bevy of pretty girls. The drawing room, hallway, and other apartments of the house will be lavishly decorated with white flowers and tropical plants, and an elaborate collation will be served.

The Misses Lathrop of 138 East Sixtieth Street were at home informally yesterday afternoon and last night.

Mrs. David H. Decker has returned to town from Windsor, Conn., and is at 47 West Forty-sixth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. Charles I. Berg of 34 Gramercy Park will give a large reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward Bruce of 101 West Eighty-first Street is entertaining Miss Grey Claggett of Leesburg, Va. She has given a number of small and informal dinners and theatre parties in honor of her guest.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Wood Littlefield, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley C. Littlefield of Cincinnati, Ohio, to James B. Merwin, Jr., a son of the late Hamilton Merwin of New-York. J. B. Merwin, Jr., moved from New-York to London, England, five years ago. The wedding will probably take place early next Spring in Cincinnati. After the wedding the young couple will make a short tour in this country previous to going to London. Mr. Merwin is expected to reach here from England in time to spend Christmas with the Littlefields in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence Mason and the Misses Mason, who have been abroad since early last May, arrived in London a few days ago. They will remain in the English capital until the first week in January, when they will sail for New-York. Having leased their residence in East Seventy-second Street for two years, they will take apartments at one of the hotels in upper Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Oscar S. Livingston of 108 East Thirtieth Street will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Chalmers Dale of 79 Park Avenue will be at home informally on Tuesday afternoons in December and January from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. George Winfield Fairchild of 268 West Ninety-fourth Street will receive on the first and second Wednesday afternoons of each month during the season.

Mrs. Charles Loeb will give a tea on Dec. 21 for the purpose of introducing Miss Loeb. The reception will take place at the Endicott, 101 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Henry C. Ely of 102 West Seventy-first Street will give a tea to-day from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Willet Coles Ely, Miss Ely, and Miss Kitty Ely of Peekskill, N. Y. Mrs. Henry Ely and Miss Ely are at home informally on Wednesdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Linzee Tilden and Miss Elizabeth Tilden will spend a part of the Winter with their relatives, the Spaldings, at Villa Cancelli, Florence.

Five lectures are to be given in the Waldorf between Dec. 18 and Feb. 5, in aid of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, now much in need of funds. Mrs. Van Vorst, now abroad, is the President of the association, and many prominent women, including Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. H. O. Armour, and Mrs. J. Hull Browning, take an active interest in the depository. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer will give the first lecture, on Dec. 18, her subject being "Garrison Life." Hamilton Gibson will talk about the "Mystery of Flowers" on Jan. 8. George W. Cable and Hamilton W. Mabie will follow. Possibly the final lecture may prove the most entertaining, as Mrs. Hector Hale will then illustrate the talk by her husband, Dr. Hale, about Robert Burns, by singing several of the ballads of the Scottish poet.

The dancing classes under the patronage of Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, Mrs. C. B. Foote, Mrs. H. R. Freeland, Mrs. S. Quackenbush, Mrs. J. B. Erhardt, Mrs. A. Goodwin, Mrs. H. C. Mortimer, and Mrs. C. H. McLean will hold their meetings this year at Sherry's and Dodworth's. The senior class, now entering upon its fifth year, will meet at Sherry's this evening and on Dec. 30, Jan. 6 and 25, Feb. 7, and April 6.

The marriage of Amasa J. Parker, Jr., to Miss Jane M. Kidd will be celebrated at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Dec. 28. A special car will take a number of prominent Albanians to the place, among them members of the families of Erastus Corning, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Gen. Selden Marvin, and Senator Parker.

At the musicale given last evening for the benefit of the Wilson Home for Self-Supporting Women, at the home of the President, Mrs. Charles R. Shaw of 130 West Seventy-fifth Street, a brilliant programme, under the direction of Miss Emma Steiner, was given by Tom Karl, Mrs. Anna Bulkeley Hills, Signor D. Rici, violinist; Dr. E. Melvin Davenport, baritone; Miss Edith Gilbert, pianist, and B. Russell Throckmorton. The purpose of the Wilson Home is to provide for wage-earning women a comfortable home at a price within their incomes. Since the removal to California of the founder, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the work has been carried on by the President. The home has been a practical benefit to many self-supporting women. Some of those present at the musicale last night were Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Miss Conover, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Seaich, Mr. and Mrs. Kohler, Dr. and Mrs. Luther, the Rev. Dr. Cammell, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, Miss Deevos, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Miss Skinner, Mrs. C. Willis, J. E. Harrington, Mrs. Jessup, Miss Hewitt, Mr. Jessup, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Oakley, and Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marks and Miss Marks of 550 Fifth Avenue are spending a few days at Lakewood, N. J., but they expect to open their country house, at Elizabethtown, N. Y., for the holidays.

Mrs. John L. Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Mattina Riker. Miss May Harper, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss May Low, Miss Helen Clarkson, Miss Leverich, Miss Frances Townsend, and Miss Adèle Fitzgerald will assist in receiving. PATRIARCH.

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PRESENTED THE WILLS TABLET

Services at the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street — The Memorial Received by Bishop Potter.

The handsome tablet in honor of the memory of Charles James Wills, Vice President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was presented to Bishop Potter, the representative of the corporation of St. John the Divine, last night, in the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street. The tablet was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

Representatives of all the local organizations of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew were present at the Pro-Cathedral last night. The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Local Assembly of the brotherhood was held prior to the presentation of the tablet.

The exercises begun at 5:15 o'clock with a "quiet hour," led by William C. Sturgis of New-Haven, Conn. Supper was served at 6:30 and the regular presentation services began at 8:15, Bishop Potter officiating at evening prayer.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church made an address eulogizing the work done by Mr. Wills at the Stanton Street Mission, of which he was the practical founder. Dr. Rainsford said that in his opinion too much reliance was placed in alms by church workers.

"I think," said he, "we have taken too much to alms. What we want more than alms are men and women of the type of Charles J. Wills. But, alas! such men and women are lacking. Our University Settlement should get such men, but Harvard and Yale are not sending them."

After the address came the presentation of the tablet to Bishop Potter by John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Mr. Wood, who was one of Mr. Wills's closest friends, made an important address. He announced that a free circulating library, every book bearing the name of Mr. Wills, would soon be established in memory of the late Vice President.

Bishop Potter accepted the tablet in behalf of the Corporation of St. John the Divine, and in doing so eulogized the memory of Mr. Wills.

"Mr. Wills," said he, "was a man of singularly manly bearing. He was free from all mannerisms, and he was a man first, last, and all the time. Mr. Wills also had unquestioning faith, and was always radiantly cheerful in his disposition."

The exercises closed with the singing of hymns by the brotherhood.

TO CONSECRATE HIS AUXILIARY

Archbishop Corrigan Will Preside at the Ceremonies at Which Mgr. Farley Is to be Honored.

The Rev. John M. Farley, Vicar General, recently named Auxiliary Bishop of New-York by Pope Leo XIII., will be consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday, Dec. 21, the services beginning at 10 A. M.

Mgr. Farley is now in retreat at St. John's College, Fordham. Archbishop Corrigan will consecrate his new Auxiliary. He will be assisted by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, N. Y.

The following clergymen will also take part in the consecration service: Assistant priest—The Rev. Joseph Mooney, Vicar General; Deacons of Honor—The Rev. John Jodward and the Rev. Edward McKenna; Deacon of Mass—The Rev. James McGean; Subdeacon of Mass—The Rev. Charles Colton; Deacon of Archbishop's Cross—The Rev. Cornelius G. O'Keefe; Custodian and Reader of Briefs—The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle; Chaplains to Bishop-elect Farley—The Rev. Francis P. Fitzmaurice of Philadelphia and the Rev. James Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New-York; Chaplains to Bishop McDonnell—The Rev. Albert Lings, Vicar General, and the Rev. Nicholas Hughes, M. A.; Chaplains to Bishop Gabriels—The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell and the Rev. James J. Flood. The Revs. John Fay, Patrick Hayes, Joseph Mechler, Edward McCue, John W. Schwinn, Thomas Lynch, and Mr. John Farley, neither of Bishop-elect Farley and a novice of the Society of Jesus, will act as chaplains to the Archbishop. The Rev. James N. Connolly will be the master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Henry Newey will be assistant master of ceremonies.

May Be True of a Boston Woman.

Boston Traveler.

A South End woman, who was due at home at a certain hour, but couldn't possibly get there because she became stalled in an electric car blockade on Tremont Street, waited and waited until patience ceased to be a virtue or even half way commendable. She arose and stalked from the car with kindling eye and swelling heart, said by poets to be evidences of anger, but paused at the platform long enough to offer the conductor a nickel. "Why, Madam," said the conductor, "you have already paid your fare." "I know it," said the South End woman, "but I've been here so long I thought I owed you rent!"

COMING EVENTS.

—Russell Sturgis's lecture on "J. M. W. Turner; His Art and Its Character," Metropolitan Museum of Art, to-day, 11 A. M.

—Schoolmasters' Association of New-York and vicinity monthly meeting, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Laying of cornerstone of Museum Building, Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences, Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, to-day, 3 P. M.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual dinner of the alumni of Amherst College resident in New-York and vicinity will be given Friday evening, at the St. Denis Hotel. President Merrill E. Gates, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, '66; Charles M. Lamson, '64, of Hartford, Conn.; Joseph N. Blanchard, '71, of Philadelphia; Profs. John M. Tyler, '73; Edward W. Bémis, '80, lately of the University of Chicago, and William H. Lewis, '92, ex-football team Captain, will speak. Hamilton W. Mabie of The Outlook will represent Williams, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, Dartmouth, and Robert S. Peary, Bowdoin. The Amherst associations in New-England and Philadelphia have also been invited, and probably will be well represented.

—The monthly social of the West End Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association was held in the rooms of the West Side Republican Club, 108 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clarence Bierns received, assisted by Mrs. J. G. Wantz and Mrs. James Fairman. Short addresses were made by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, National Secretary; Mrs. Florence Kirkwood, and Mrs. Pierce. There were also informal talks by several other ladies, including Miss A. Phillips, Miss Brooks, and Mrs. M. Casey. Among those present were Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, Mrs. Jane Wallenstein, Dr. Haldale B. Gunn, Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. M. D. Morton, Mrs. I. J. Goodfriend, and Miss S. W. Keeler.

—A musical tea for the benefit of the home fund of the Women's Press Club will be given at the Waldorf, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M., on which occasion Miss Marguerite Merington will read from the text of her new comic opera, "Daphne." There will be music by eminent artists, under the auspices of Mrs. Morris Bagby. Tickets, $1, may be procured of Mrs. Harry Wallenstein, 33 West Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Sarah W. McDannold, Chairman Executive Committee, 790 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Mary E. Faulkner, Treasurer, 18 Lafayette Place, or Mrs. Croly, 222 West Twenty-third Street.

—Chief Conlin said yesterday that the police would begin taking the school census Monday. One policeman will be assigned to each election district in the city. The census book and other stationery required for the purpose have been delivered at the various station houses. Chief Conlin said that officers engaged in the work will have to be polite and corteous, and he asks the public to give such information as is asked for in connection with the taking of the census.

—Emma Taylor of 162 Second Avenue was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing from a Sixth Avenue dry goods store. She said she was a teacher, and referred to several private families, and the store detectives asked that her case be held until to-day so that they could investigate them. Magistrate Kudlich refused to hold the woman without a complaint, and she was discharged.

—A well-dressed woman called upon Tax Commissioner Barker yesterday and said she was conscience-stricken, and wished to give him a list of property she owned which had hitherto been untaxed, but which should be. She gave Mr. Barker a list of her property, her name, and address, and the list was placed on the tax books.

—The Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir, Mme. Clara Novello Davies, conductress, will give a concert in the Cathedral Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Monday, Dec. 16. This choir has the distinction of having won the first prize at the Columbian World's Fair.

—James P. Quinn of Providence, R. I., was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded to the Central Office to await requisition papers. He escaped from the Sakonosset Reform School, Howard, R. I., about a month ago, where he was serving a sentence for three burglaries.

—There will be a charity concert and entertainment this evening at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the Monte Relief Society. An elaborate programme has been arranged, in which Leibold's Mandolin Band and Kiralfy's corps de ballet will be the attractions.

—President Robert Maclay of the Board of Education will give a reception to the women Inspectors, School Commissioners, and others at his home, 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, this afternoon from 4 to 7. Mayor Strong will be present.

—Jane Lowden of 549 West Twenty-first Street died in Bellevue Hospital late yesterday afternoon from severe burns about the body. The woman was lighting a fire in her rooms when her dress caught fire.

—William R. Wilson of Elizabeth, N. J., who paid his taxes in this city with a check that was returned marked "N. G.," and who subsequently refused to return his tax receipt, paid his assessment yesterday.

—At the next meeting of the Congregational Club of New-York, to be held Monday evening, at the St. Denis Hotel, the subject of "The Widening Work of Woman" will be discussed by Mrs. Scrimgeour, Mrs. Stimson, Miss Gaines, and Mrs. Chandler.

—Vanity, the weekly society paper, is rapidly working its way into public favor. Its gossip and comment about society, its letters from London and Paris, and its theatrical criticisms, together with its bright, short stories, have won for it many readers.

—Mayor Strong will be one of the speakers at the banquet to be given by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf Tuesday evening next. His subject will be "My First Year's Experience as Mayor of New-York."

—Owing to the great interest displayed in the flower and butterfly exhibition now being held at the American Art Galleries the management has decided to extend the time for closing to Dec. 21.

—Charles Aldrich, twenty-three years old, of 198 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, was killed last night by an Erie train at the Erie Street crossing of the Erie Railroad. He was unmarried.

—The first benefit performance of the New-York Red Cross Institute will be held this evening in Chickering Hall. Many well-known vaudeville entertainers will appear.

—There will be an exhibition drill and reception of the Ninth Regiment field music at the armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 21.

—The Commissioners of Accounts have notified the Mayor that they cannot begin the investigation of the Park Department until after the first of the year.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Sarah Henry yesterday applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of her husband, Charles D. Henry, who is insane on Ward's Island. He inherits $20,000 left by his father, who was mysteriously murdered last June at 95 South Portland Avenue.

—The question whether the Board of Assessors can assess for taxation patent rights granted by the Government was before Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a writ of certiorari to review the assessment of the Edison Electric Light Company. Decision was reserved.

—William H. Smith sued Health Commissioner Emery in the Supreme Court before Justice Brown yesterday for false imprisonment. Smith was locked up in a stable during the smallpox epidemic in the Spring of 1894 by order of the Commissioner. The jury awarded to Smith $489.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church will be sixty years old next Wednesday. A reception will be tendered to him, and addresses will be made by W. V. Tupper, Deacon S. V. White, Dr. Truman J. Backus, and Frederic W. Hinrichs.

—Theodore Damm of 1,158 Willoughby Avenue early yesterday attempted to block a car on the Nassau Electric Railroad on Kent Avenue, and William Stansbury a switchman, struck him with an iron bar, breaking his nose.

—There will be an organ recital in the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Abram Ray Tyler will preside at the organ, and there will be singing by the Amphion Ladies' Quartet.

—In the suit to enjoin the sale of the property of the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads for arrears of taxes of 1893, John R. Shanahan was appointed referee to take the testimony of the Assessors.

—The New-England Society will meet Monday night in the Art Rooms in Montague Street to consider the proposition of contributing toward the restoration of the Church of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, Mass.

—The will of Thomas Tracy, who died at 842 Bedford Avenue Dec. 8, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate, which he bequeathed to his relatives, is valued at $20,500.

—Fire Commissioner Lawrence has decided to establish a new engine house at Wallabout Market, and he has selected a site 44 feet by 100 feet, 400 feet from the Wallabout Bridge.

—A. B. de Guerville, the war correspondent, gave a lecture on Japan at the home of Mrs. Edmund Terry, in Grace Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

—Harris Davis, who was convicted of assaulting Henry P. Schmidt of the Board of Education, was yesterday fined $10 by Justice Harriman.

—Postmaster Sullivan took a ride on the trial trip of a new mail car to Coney Island yesterday. The car will begin regular trips Monday.

—Daniel Ryan, the Democratic leader of the Eighth Ward, who was reported very ill Thursday, was greatly improved yesterday.

—The ball is up, and there is free skating at the Cypress Hills Park, the ice is not strong enough yet at Prospect Park for skating.

—Judge Henry A. Moore yesterday presided at the Kings County Court of Sessions and discharged the December Grand Jury.

—The Manufacturers' Association will have an entertainment at the Pouch Gallery, Clinton Avenue, next Monday night.

Long Island.

—The Long Island City Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the city budget for next year. The police fund was the first considered, and several of the Aldermen advocated that enough money be appropriated to the department for the appointment of twenty-two new policemen. It is said that several officials now in office are behind the increase, as they desire to be appointed to places in the department and promptly promoted over the heads of the present officers. A legislative act passed

Saturday
December 14-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THINK ALLISON WILL WIN

Friends of the Iowan Open His Fight for the Presidency.

EXPECT AID FROM EAST AND WEST

Their Candidate Has No Foes in the Republican Party — Regarded as a Safe and Conservative Man.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 13.—The first really serious attempt to secure the Presidency for the section west of the Mississippi River will be made next year by the Republicans of Iowa, with Senator William B. Allison as their leader. The first formal step has been taken. The Allison campaign is a State movement, and it is under the immediate direction of H. G. McMillan, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, assisted by other members of the committee and other friends of Senator Allison. The committee has just held a meeting and decided upon this course, which has the approval of Senator Allison, who is very much averse to having his candidacy take the form of a personal scramble for the nomination. He has not been willing to admit that he was a candidate nor to authorize his friends to proceed upon the theory that he was. He is, and always has been, a cautious man, and now he has consented to figure as a Presidential candidate only as the representative of the Republicans of his State, and these he has solidly back of him.

The best informed know that there has never been a man in Iowa who kept himself so well informed on the politics of every county and the rise and fall of those wielding influence with the scientific accuracy of Allison. He has never made a serious mistake in his estimate or treatment of men in this State. He defeated James Harlan for the United States Senate in 1872, in what was the greatest political contest the State ever saw, and had no opposition till he came up for his fourth election six years ago this Winter. Then the Republicans, owing to the defection of thousands of voters on account of prohibition, had but three majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and the House was tied and was in dead-lock on organization for six weeks. The anti-corporation feeling was at its height, and Allison was nearly defeated.

He had to spend two of the most humiliating months of his life here watching the Legislature, and literally begging for his life from men who had the votes he must have for his election. William Larrabee, the Governor who started the anti-railway agitation, was just retiring, and wanted to succeed Allison. Failing to interest his party in this enterprise, he occupied himself in bitterly attacking Allison and trying to stir up the grangers in the Legislature against him. It was only by sleepless vigilance and the incurring of political obligations that he has not yet had time to entirely repay that Senator Allison was finally saved.

Now the situation is entirely different. His importance to the State as the leader of his party in the United States Senate is fully appreciated by Republicans here. All the old prejudice against him as being a man of Eastern sympathies is gone. He will be given his fifth term in the Senate without opposition in his own party, and it is understood that he will not be present at the election or before it.

The feeling that the best possible record must be made by the party in Iowa in the interest of Allison's candidacy has saved several unpopular Legislative candidates from defeat this year, and greatly increased the Republican vote in the State generally. Gen. F. M. Drake, the Republican nominee for Governor, had 60,000 plurality, though he ran behind his ticket from 6,500 to 12,000. The fact that a railway President and man known as a railway millionaire, which Drake is, could be elected Governor at all indicates that the Republicans at least have got over their distrust of corporations and their influence in politics.

Again, the whole business of the Legislature, which meets Jan. 13, will be influenced by the desire to further the interests of Allison. Because it would injure his chances, the party managers will have no trouble in quietly defeating the passage of a resolution for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. It was passed two years ago in order to induce Prohibitionists to support the mulct tax liquor law, which has worked fairly well, far better than prohibition, which was not well enforced, and this is. To be submitted to a vote of the people, the Legislature must twice pass the resolution. The woman suffragists are steadily gaining ground in Iowa, and there is quite a strong feeling in favor of a compulsory education law, but both will have to wait two years longer for legislative approval, all because the politicians here think that the passage of any radical measures by this Legislature would prejudice Senator Allison as a Presidential candidate in other States, especially in the East. And there is no doubt that the extreme prohibition and anti-railway feeling that prevailed in Iowa a few years ago has largely died out, and the people are more reasonable than they were even six or eight years ago.

Iowa has never run off after free-silver delusions, either. Both parties in the State have stood for honest money, though some Democrats are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Both parties declared in their State Conventions this year, however, against it. The Republicans of the State are opposed to the free-silver idea more than four to one, and there is not a single Republican newspaper, daily or weekly, of any influence in the State that is for free-silver coinage at the present ratio.

The Republican State Central Committee has decided to open headquarters in this city at once, ostensibly to prepare for the next campaign, and, in view of the fact that the Legislature will bring so many prominent Republicans to the city during the Winter, but really to conduct the Allison campaign for the Presidential nomination. Every effort will be exerted from now on, and every person who knows of any way to advance the interests of the Iowa candidate will be invited to communicate with Chairman McMillan. The latter is firmly established in the confidence of Senator Allison, though he is a new figure in State politics. He was made Chairman for the campaign just closed, and was so successful in bringing all the warring factions of the party together that Senator Allison greatly admires his ability and has elevated him to a position of great power and responsibility in State politics as the manager of the Allison campaign.

Mr. McMillan is a young lawyer from the northwestern part of the State, who has a very comfortable fortune, made in land speculation. He will, of course, be Chairman next year during the Presidential campaign, and, in the event of Republican success in 1896, whether the President is Allison or some other man, will be an important factor in National politics.

The friends of Senator Allison in and out of Iowa think that he has a good chance to win this time. They depend mainly upon his availability for final success. Reed, Harrison, and McKinley are all friendly to Allison, and it is believed that each one would rather see Allison nominated than either of the others. The friends of Allison feel certain of this, and have been careful not to give offense to either of the three named.

The campaign for the nomination will be pushed from this time on with all possible vigor and not without ability. Of course, the managers of the Senator's canvass do not mean to tell where they expect their strength to come from yet, if they can help it, but they expect not only Western, but Eastern, support, and they even hint that some Southern votes are already as good as secured. Illinois, and especially the City of Chicago, will give the Iowa man votes, they think.

The Legislature, which meets in January, will no doubt have a long session, unless a special session is decided upon, and that is doubtful. An entire revision of the laws of the State is to be made. The last Legislature provided for a commission to revise the code and prepare a new one to be recommended to this General Assembly. This commission of five has just completed its work, and its report has been printed. It proposes hundreds of important changes and will require months of consideration.

This will bring a powerful lobby here for all manner of purposes. It will be a most convenient time for corporate interests to secure seemingly unimportant, but really very valuable, changes and concessions. It seems now certain that H. W. Byers of Shelby County, a young lawyer, who was Speaker pro tem. last session, will be elected Speaker this term by the Republicans, who have 79 of the 100 members of the House and 43 of the 50 members of the Senate.

BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS' FUND

A Performance at the Broadway Theatre, Which the Artists and the Audience Both Enjoyed.

Like all benefits given for the Actors' Fund of America, that at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon was a grand success, financially as well as artistically. The big theatre was crowded at 1 o'clock by an audience which had taken the trouble to assemble on time, and the performance began at the hour announced, which is not always the case with such entertainments. It was very long, the final act not being reached until 5 o'clock, but the audience staid to see it all, which was the highest compliment that could have been paid to the artists who appeared.

A very welcome feature of this benefit was the absence of the usual flower girls and sellers of souvenir programmes, who are generally to be found in the lobby of the theatre. Gentlemen were enabled to pass to their seats without being mobbed by a party of actresses and forced to contribute to the flower or programme fund. The absence of this unpleasant feature of the usual benefit was remarked with pleasure by all who passed the doors of the Broadway yesterday, and yet, with this source of supply given up, the net proceeds from the performance to be turned over to the Actors' Fund amounted to nearly $3,000—certainly a very comfortable sum of money.

The performance began with the third act of "Sowing the Wind," by the Empire Theatre Stock Company, which came from Philadelphia to play it and returned in time to appear there last evening. Viola Allen, Henry Miller, and the other members of the company were warmly applauded as they appeared, and their performance was heartily appreciated. Elita Proctor Otis gave a recitation, and then Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum company presented the third act of "Charles I.," which was received with much applause. Mabel Lane followed in a characteristic dance, and John Drew and Maude Adams then appeared in "A Pair of Lunatics," followed by Olga Nethersole and her company in the fourth act of "Carmille." Ellaline Terriss and Fritz Williams presented a comedietta called "Papa's Wife," and Connie Ediss sang "The Shop Girl" song, "How Men Propose." John Le Hay gave a ventriloquial and vocal entertainment, Bertie Wright and Marie Faucett gave their Japanese dance from "The Shop Girl," and the quartet of "His Excellency" sang to conclude the performance.

A more satisfactory Actors' Fund benefit performance was never before given in New-York, and both the artists on the stage and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon.

THE BERING SEA FLEET

The Grant and Corwin Being Repaired —Change of Commander.

QUARTERMASTER'S HARBOR, Washington, Dec. 13.—The United States revenue cutters Grant and Corwin reached this port Dec. 5. The two vessels will be given a thorough overhauling and be made ready now for the cruise of 1896 in Bering Sea. The work of repair on the Grant and Corwin is under the supervision of Capt. C. L. Hooper. This officer, who was the fleet commander in Bering Sea during the past Summer, has recently been detached from the flagship Rush and is assigned to duty as Superintendent of all construction and repair work for the Revenue Cutter Service on the Pacific Coast.

It is estimated that the Grant will require six weeks for repairs, and the Corwin about the same time. The repairs to the Grant will be mostly on the boilers. The Corwin, however, will require hull work, and a few hundred dollars' worth of engine repairs. The Corwin has long been known as one of the most sturdy and hard-working vessels of the revenue cutter fleet. She has seen considerable arctic service, and for the past fifteen years has never missed a Summer in Alaskan and Bering Sea waters. From her officers it is learned that the little vessel's hull is now beginning to show signs of weakness and that it will be necessary to refasten her pretty generally to put her in good cruising trim again.

Word has reached the officers of the revenue cutter fleet that all cutters on the Pacific coast will be expected to cruise in Bering Sea during the coming Summer. The fleet under this arrangement will be made up of the Rush, Grant, Perry, Corwin, Bear, and Wolcott. The present disposition of these vessels is as follows: Bear, Rush, and Perry at San Francisco; Corwin and Grant on Puget Sound, and Wolcott at Sitka, Alaska.

It is not yet known who will be the fleet commander for the coming year. With Capt. Hooper on shore duty, the senior officer on the Pacific coast afloat is Capt. F. M. Munger of the Corwin. The impression prevails, however, that this officer will be detached owing to his three years' period of service in Pacific waters having expired. The next officer in point of seniority is Capt. M. A. Healy of the Bear. This officer has recently been relieved from the command of that vessel, and it is pretty generally believed that owing to his failing health he will take advantage of the retired list. Other Captains in the Pacific are D. F. Tozier of the Grant, M. L. Phillips of the Wolcott, and H. D. Smith of the Perry.

The command of the Rush is at present vacant. It is deemed, in some quarters, not at all unlikely that this fine ship may go to Capt. Munger, as it is understood that this officer is desirous of holding on to cruising duty in the Pacific. Capt. Munger is the officer who, with the Corwin, attracted considerable notice some two years ago, in conveying Administration dispatches to Honolulu for Minister Willis. Munger has the record of being the hardest cruising Captain on the west coast. He was the subject of special mention two Summers ago, on the part of Commander C. F. Goodrich, of the Concord, for the service rendered by the Corwin in cruising inshore of the Concord over uncharted Alaskan waters. Revenue cutter officers say that if Munger gets the Bering fleet in 1896 there will be little grass growing on the bottom of vessels.

Speedway Expert Board Completed.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, as President of the Park Board, announced yesterday that the Park Commissioners had selected J. P. R. Croes of 68 Broad Street as its member of the Board of Experts which will examine the Harlem River Speedway. Corporation Counsel Scott has already appointed Theodore Cooper and Controller Fitch has appointed Prof. William H. Burr. This selection of the Park Commissioners completes the Board of Experts.

Tax Books and Sheets Approved.

The Board of Revision of Taxes and Assessments met in the Tax Department yesterday afternoon and revised the books and sheets of the Board of Assessors and added to each the approval of the Board of Revision.

The board confirmed the assessment on the King's Bridge Road properties, $248,558.62 being the amount assessed.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION

Itinerary of Its Cruise as Prepared by Admiral Bunce.

NO DESIGNS ON VENEZUELA VISIBLE

The Cruise to Begin Next Saturday and to Continue Until May 12, Unless the Orders Are Changed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Navy Department to-day consented to make public the proposed itinerary of Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution, to which much attention has been attracted by rumors that its voyage to the tropics hinged on the Venezuelan controversy and the warnings of the British newspapers that a visit by the squadron to any Venezuelan port would be looked on with disfavor by Great Britain. A perusal of the itinerary appended shows that Trinidad, a day's sail from the Venezuelan coast, will be the nearest approach to the territory in controversy, and it may or may not be of significance that fifteen days will be spent there.

Admiral Bunce's squadron will consist of the New-York, the Columbia, the Raleigh, and the Cincinnati, all cruisers, and the Maine, sometimes described as an armored cruiser, but more frequently as a second-class battleship. The itinerary given is subject to such changes as Admiral Bunce may desire to make. It is as follows:

Ports.	Arrive.	Stay.	Departure.
Hampton Roads	.....	.....	Dec. 21
St. Thomas	Dec. 27	4 days	Dec. 31
Santa Cruz	Jan. 1	2 days	Jan. 3
St. Kitts	Jan. 4	2 days	Jan. 6
Guadaloupe	Jan. 7	2 days	Jan. 9
Martinique	Jan. 10	4 days	Jan. 14
St. Lucia	Jan. 14	4 days	Jan. 18
Barbadoes	Jan. 20	4 days	Jan. 24
Trinidad	Jan. 25	18 days	Feb. 7
St. Lucia	Feb. 8	6 days	Feb. 14
Puerto Rico	Feb. 16	2 days	Feb. 18
San Domingo	Feb. 19	2 days	Feb. 21
Port au Prince	Feb. 23	2 days	Feb. 25
Kingston, Jamaica	Feb. 26	8 days	March 6
Colon	March 9	3 days	March 12
Chiriqui	March 13	2 days	March 15
Port Limon	March 15	2 days	March 18
Greytown	March 19	2 days	March 21
Dry Tortugas	March 26	7 days	April 2
Key West	March 29	7 days	April 5
Florida Bay	April 8	30 days	May 3
Key West	May 4	4 days	May 8
Hampton Roads	May 12	.....	.....

Chiriqui and Port Limon and Greytown, Admiral Bunce states, may be omitted. Coal will be taken on at St. Thomas, St. Lucia, and Key West. During the stay at Trinidad, the squadron will have drill and target practice in the Bay of Paria.

The armored cruiser Maine is practically ready for any service to which she may be assigned. A telegram to the Navy Department, dated at Newport, R. I., to-day, from Capt. George Dewey, President of the Naval Board of Inspection, says the Maine is entirely ready for sea, and it will not be necessary to send her to any navy yard for repairs or anything of that nature. Bad weather has prevented her from leaving Newport.

Capt. Dewey says that the board has completed the inspection of the vessel, including a successful full-speed trial, excepting obtaining her tactical diameter, firing the turret guns, and testing her hydraulic machinery. The telegram leaves a doubt as to whether the torpedoes were tested, and Acting Secretary Adee has wired Capt. Dewey on the subject. If the torpedo test has been made, the Maine will be ordered to coal and join Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution at Hampton Roads without delay. The squadron is scheduled to sail Dec. 21.

The trial of the Government-built battleship Texas, whose several misfortunes have given rise to many conflicting opinions as to her capabilities, resulted in an entirely satisfactory performance, according to Capt. Henry Glass, her commander. A report written last night at Tompkinsville, S. I., and received at the Navy Department today, Capt. Glass says: "With moderate wind and sea on bow or quarter, she is very steady, and a speed of 16 to 17.4 knots was made with engine revolutions from 115 to 124. At these speeds the absence of excessive vibration in any portion of the hull is very marked. The ship handles with perfect ease at any speed, and possesses, I think, great maneuvering power."

The engines of the Texas were run at full speed for four hours, excepting several times, when it was necessary to slow down or stop them for a few minutes because the journals became overheated. The trial was finally discontinued on account of this, and Capt. Glass says that certain journals of the main engine will have to be overhauled and put in thorough order. He recommends that, as the Texas has had two days of sea trials, no further preliminary trial be directed until the Board of Engineers has been appointed to conduct the official trial, as, in his opinion, when the work on the journals has been completed, nothing further can be done to put the engines, as now arranged, in condition for service.

TO IMPROVE THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Arrangements Made to Try Chemical Engines in the Annexed District.

It was decided at the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday, on Chief Bonner's suggestion, to proceed at once with the work of getting the department in shape in the outlying districts. The city will make repairs on its buildings at City Island, East Chester, and Wakefield. The lessee of the firehouse in Unionport is to make necessary repairs, and a new building will be leased in Westchester.

The board practically decided to purchase two chemical engines, with hose attachments, for the annexed districts.

The representatives of two rival companies claimed that their engines were much lighter and far more effective than the engines used by the New-York Fire Department at present. They also claimed that it required far less men to operate them.

The weight of the chemical engines is about 5,000 pounds, while the present engines weigh about 9,000 pounds. It is claimed that it requires but three men to man them.

Commissioner Ford said he understood that the chemical engines were far better fire fighters than the old engines. He suggested that three of the former be bought, one for the Elm Street building.

President La Grange said that it would be better to wait until all three Commissioners could act in the matter. The board then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

UNLAWFULLY DISTURBED THE MEETING

Silberman, Who Threw Eggs at Ahlwardt, Held for Trial.

Louis Silberman of 88 Suffolk Street, who was arrested Thursday night for throwing eggs at Herman Ahlwardt, in Cooper Union, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of willfully disturbing a lawful meeting.

Silberman's counsel contended that the meeting was not lawful. The policeman who made the arrest said that there was no commotion until the eggs were thrown, and that Ahlwardt had said nothing against the Jewish race.

Herr Ahlwardt's representative, L. R. Menhager, said the agitator was not dismayed by his reception at Cooper Union, but would speak in Brooklyn, and again in New-York in about a week.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Officers.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, at its annual meeting, held Thursday night, elected these officers: President—William C. Redfield; Vice Presidents—Alexander E. Orr, Marshall S. Driggs, Harrington Putnam, Charles A. Kelly, Sidney V. Lowell; Treasurer—Maurice E. Thran; Secretary—Cyril H. Burdett; Corresponding Secretary—Charles B. Dix; Members of the Governing Committee—E. S. Brownson, Daniel Moynahan, A. H. Eastmond, Alexander M. White, Jr.; Joseph K. Dorman, Francis Gottsberger, Rufus L. Scott, Jr.; Thomas Green, Everett Greene, Edwin Haywood, Jules A. Guedon, Joseph Kohnstamm, Arthur J. Harrison, Otto C. Wierum, George E. O'Hara, Martin Haesloop, William F. Eno, Louis C. Schliep, William C. Mequin, T. F. Fox.

LIVELY ROW OF THE MUGFORDS

She Who Was Mrs. Brenner Is Still Guardian of the Safe, and Her Husband Is Not at Home.

Mrs. John Brenner became the wife of Henry L. Mugford just one month ago yesterday. The ceremony was performed in her home, 1,588 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Everything appeared to be lovely at that time. In the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday the bride charged her husband with having beaten her, and she was accused by her husband's son-in-law of retaining $1,000 of jewelry belonging to his wife.

Mr. Mugford is said to be worth $75,000. His daughter is the wife of Edward Hovey. After their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Mugford moved into the handsome house, 875 Putnam Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey were invited to make their home in the same house.

Mrs. Mugford said that the day after the marriage her husband tried to get her to turn over to him $10,000 for investment in Sugar Trust securities. She refused, she says, and the result was open hostilities, in which Mr. and Mrs. Hovey took part.

Mrs. Mugford purchased a safe and in it she put her jewels, papers, and other valuables. She also locked up some of her husband's papers. She alone knew the combination. Mr. Hovey demanded some of the papers that were in the safe, she declares, but she refused to give them to him. Then Hovey obtained a search warrant from Justice Harriman and two policemen were sent to the house. Mrs. Mugford declined to open the safe and was arrested.

At the Ralph Avenue Station Capt. Ennis refused to hold her and she started for home, accompanied by the policemen. Mr. Mugford was in possession of the house. At Mrs. Mugford's suggestion a policeman dropped into the cellar and then, opening the house door, he let Mrs. Mugford in.

Mr. and Mrs. Mugford had a war of words, and this resulted in her obtaining a warrant for her husband's arrest on the charge of assault. When Mr. Mugford heard that he was to be arrested, he departed. Mrs. Mugford is in charge of the house and her safe. She is a member of the Masonic Order of the Eastern Star.

JARVIS-CONKLIN ASSETS SOLD

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY THE PURCHASER FOR $702,595.

The Face Value Represented Was $10,000,000—Plans of the New Company.

By the purchase at auction yesterday of assets with a face value of about $10,000,000 the property of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company was transferred to the North American Trust Company for $702,525. The only bidder was Samuel M. Jarvis, who was President of the original company, and afterward its receiver, until he assumed the Presidency of the North American Trust Company, organized in 1885, with $250,000 capital.

The North American did little business until last June, when Mr. Jarvis took it in hand, and, through it, proposed to the creditors and stockholders of the old company a transfer of the assets, sold yesterday. About 93 per cent. of the creditors consented to the transfer. The plan of transfer provided in effect that the new company should become the full legatee of the old one. Mr Jarvis said yesterday that the North American Company was practically the Jarvis-Conklin Company reorganized.

Yesterday's sale was held by order of the present receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Company, Roland R. Conklin and Joseph C. Willetts. It was held at the Real Estate Exchange. Its terms provided that the several items making up each block should be offered separately, the highest bid for each item being noted by the auctioneer. The block was then to be offered as an entirety, and if the bid thus received exceeded the aggregate of the highest bids for the several items, it was to be received. There were six blocks. Block No. 1, consisting of seven items of bills receivable and representing a face value of over $154,000, was sold for $85. Block No. 2, mortgages of a face value of $418,953.14, was sold for $25,000. Block No. 3, consisting of stocks and bonds, &c., the face value being $1,270,442.11, realized $455,000. Block No. 4, consisting of book accounts, furniture, fixtures, and sundries of face value of $2,045,801.21, brought $2,325. Block No. 5, comprising the real estate interest of the old company, and entered on its books at $1,915,360.84, was sold for $220,000. Block No. 6, represented the equities of the Jarvis-Conklin Company in various pledged assets, which were put down at a face value of $4,848,035, sold for $115.

Debenture bonds and mortgages on farms in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Dakota, and other Western States constituted the principal items of value.

Mr. Jarvis said, after the sale, that the $250,000 capital of the North American Company would be increased by the amount of yesterday's purchase, and possibly by enough more to make it $1,000,000. The additional stock will be distributed among the creditors. The creditors expect returns also from an assessment of 20 per cent. on the shareholders of the Jarvis-Conklin Company. About 30 per cent. of the assessment has been paid. The Jarvis-Conklin Company had liabilities of about $12,000,000 when it failed, two years ago. The new company will be under the old management, which has the confidence of the creditors, nearly all of whom live in England.

THINK SHE WAS NOT ABUSED

Charities Commissioners Believe that Mrs. Roesler Was Violently Insane.

A sensational story of alleged maltreatment to an insane woman in the city's charge was the cause of no little worry to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday.

A Mrs. Roesler, wife of John Roesler of 169 First Avenue, it was alleged, had been treated brutally either by the attendants at Bellevue Hospital or at Ward's Island. The woman was removed from her home on Dec. 2 to Bellevue, and on the following day to the insane asylum on the island. She died there last Tuesday. The husband says that when he visited her shortly before she died her "eyes were blackened, head cut, cheeks bruised and discolored, and forehead torn as if it had been scraped with sandpaper."

The Commissioners of Charities were not aware of the case until they read the newspaper account yesterday.

"I have sifted the thing to the bottom," said Commissioner Faure last evening, "and find that the facts in the case are simply that the woman was violently insane, and on one occasion broke loose from the nurses at Bellevue, jumped from her bed, and fell to the floor, striking her head against some object. Dr. Russel, the most skillful surgeon there, sewed up the wound, which was dressed by Dr. Rowe at Ward's Island. The woman was so violent, as the husband himself admits, that it took four men to restrain her at her home.

"The men were compelled to strap her down while conveying her to the hospital in the ambulance. She died as a result of this violent form of insanity. Dr. Russel, Dr. Rowe, and Miss Busby, the head nurse at Bellevue have corroborated these facts, and, as they are reliable, I believe them. To make things sure, however, I have asked them for a written report of the case, which will be along to-morrow.

"To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Roesler has made no complaint to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction."

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the French Line steamship La Gascogne are Alejandro Padilla, George Seligman, José Soler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Tailer, the Rev. D. Vicentini, J. G. Rapelje, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Maguire, and Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe Hicks.

On the Cunard Line steamship Etruria will be Winston Spencer Churchill, Brig. Admiral Carey-Brenton, Robert James MacBride, F. J. Stevens, S. J. C. MacKenzie, J. E. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hanish, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, and E. S. Chavasse.

SHERMAN MEANS TO TALK

The Ohio Senator Will Attack the Administration.

REGARDS BOND ISSUES UNNECESSARY

The Revision of the Tariff to be Charged with Responsibility for All Inroads on the Gold Reserve of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Democrats here have learned that Senator Sherman is prepared to make a speech in the Senate, in which he will "arraign" or condemn the Administration for all of its bond issues as unwarranted, and as having been avoidable by simply letting the tariff of 1890 alone, and affording the Treasury a chance to refill. Those Democrats who remember the way in which imports and revenues declined as long as the McKinley law was on the books, and who have seen Mr. Sherman waste earlier opportunities to criticise the Administration for issuing bonds, have some curiosity to hear what he will have to say. If the Secretary of the Treasury had published his report at the usual time, it is understood that Mr. Sherman then would have delivered his speech. At all events, it will not be heard until after the Treasury report is in, and there is just a chance that Mr. Carlisle may say something that will constrain the ex-Secretary to still further postpone this proposed contribution to the discussion that must inevitably precede any effort or pretended effort to correct the financial evils from which the Treasury and the country are suffering.

Mr. Sherman this afternoon declined to say whether he intended to criticise the bond issues authorized by the present Administration. He said that he proposed soon to make a speech on the President's message, and that he did not care to anticipate in an interview any specific statements which might be contained in that speech. On the subject of revenues, Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that the Republicans in both houses would probably agree upon a measure which would provide for the existing deficiency.

"If the President should veto such a bill," he added, "he would be establishing a precedent. No President in the history of this country has ever interposed such a veto. The authority to provide revenue rests with the Congress. The President would be transcending his powers to set aside any such measure as that which I have referred to. In the event that he shall veto the Revenue bill, the only thing remaining for the Congress to do will be to empower him to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest and wait as patiently as possible until his tenure of office shall cease."

With relation to the Bond bill which he introduced a few days ago, Mr. Sherman said that he had distinctly expressed his disapprobation of its provisions, and that it was introduced at the request of some person whose name he really had forgotten.

Unless there is other unforeseen delay, Secretary Carlisle's report will be presented to Congress Monday. Mr. Sherman, in discussing the probable tenor of Secretary Carlisle's report, said: "I can hardly think that Mr. Carlisle will give the President's views that cordial indorsement that Mr. Cleveland would doubtless like. Mr. Carlisle has been in public life too long, as I believe, to be imbued with the idea that the plan proposed by Mr. Cleveland will prove a cureall for our ills. If the President does ignore it, I am sure that Mr. Carlisle will see that the present tariff, with its non-capacity for producing revenue, has very much to do with the condition of the Treasury.

"From Jan. 1, 1870, when we resumed specie payments, until Mr. Cleveland assumed the office of President, there was no difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve. During that period it never cost one dollar to get all the gold necessary for the reserve fund. Gold naturally came into the Treasury in exchange for United States notes or other forms of money. At one period, when Secretary of the Treasury, I bought $80,000,000 of gold for $80,000,000 of silver certificates. There was at this time a large demand abroad for our food supplies, the crops in Europe having partially failed. Great quantities of gold came into this country, and was not demanded in the ordinary course of business. It was, therefore, deposited in the Treasury for exchange for current money. We thus kept the reserve intact without the cost of a dollar, and it never fell below the minimum of $100,000,000.

"No difficulty could have arisen at this time except for the fact that, by the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill, duties were so reduced as to be insufficient to pay the current expenses of the Government, and the fund set aside for the protection of our currency was used to meet current deficiences. This has not only drawn upon our store of gold, but has created distrust in our ability to maintain our paper money at par with coin, and has thereby caused a natural desire for gold.

"The balance of trade has also turned against us, mainly as the result of the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. I have no doubt that if additional import duties be imposed, sufficient to cover deficiencies, the demand on our gold reserve will at once cease."

GOVERNMENT TO CARE FOR MRS. SENECA

Her Husband, a Sergeant, Was Lost on the Ill-Fated Ship Elbe.

Mrs. Kate F. Seneca on April 13, 1895, was committed to the hospital on Ward's Island from this city. Within a few days she will be transferred to the Federal Government asylum at Washington, and her support will be at the expense of the National Government.

Mrs. Seneca was born in New-Orleans, La., of Irish parents, both of whom died during an epidemic of yellow fever when the daughter was four years old. Friends took care of the child and her sister until the former was eleven years old. She began working for a living, drifted westward, and was employed in New-Mexico by one of the officers of the garrison as cook, when she met Sergt. Seneca of Capt. D. H. Gilman's company. She married Sergt. Seneca, and the result of the union was three children, the youngest being born two months after the mother was committed to the island.

The command of which Sergt. Seneca was a member was ordered to Fort Supply, Oklahoma, and from there in October, 1894, to Governors Island. Sergt. Seneca had long cherished a wish to visit his mother in Berlin, and, securing a furlough, went to Germany. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Elbe.

The news of the disaster unbalanced Mrs. Seneca's mind, and she has since been insane. The baby born on the island was taken to Europe four weeks ago by a relative of Capt. Gilman, and the other children were sent to friends in Chicago, where Capt. Gilman pays for their maintenance.

Sergt. Seneca's life was insured for $2,000, and through the kind offices of Capt. Gilman this sum will be deposited when it is secured through legal process, for the benefit of the orphans. This relieves the State from supporting the children. The woman's case is thought to be hopeless.

DIED IN ITS MISTRESS'S ARMS

The Last Sad Hours of a Little Dog That Was Shot in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—A diminutive girl, with a more diminutive dog, entered the Second Precinct Station House yesterday afternoon, and requested that the dog be disposed of in some manner. Accordingly, the dog was tied to a log in the station house yard, and an officer was detailed to end its career with a bullet. The shot failed to kill immediately, and, with a howl of pain, the dog broke the rope that held it, and made for the front fence, the blood pouring from its side. The crowd that had gathered scattered, and the dog, paying no attention to the people, leaped the fence, ran to where its little mistress was standing, jumped into her arms, and there peacefully died about five minutes later.

The child left, crying bitterly, and carrying her dead and blood-stained playmate in her arms. She said she would attend to the animal's burial herself.

AUB GIRL HELD FOR PERJURY

Bail Fixed at $1,000, and She Is Again Locked Up—Makes a Statement Involving Miss Kellard.

Barbara Aub was arraigned yesterday morning before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and held in $1,000 on a charge of perjury in giving false testimony against Walter L. S. Langerman.

The girl was locked up in the Tombs Prison, though her aunt Mrs. Mitchell reached the District Attorney's office late in the afternoon with the amount of bail required. She will probably be released early to-day.

Another sensational feature of this already sensational case was announced late last evening, when Miss Aub made a statement to the Rev. J. G. Lewis, an old friend, to the effect that something had been given to her in a glass of milk by Miss Kellard on Thanksgiving Eve. This was just before the girl made her confession to Recorder Goff, and she said that ever since Miss Kellard has exercised a strange influence over her. The girl did not say positively that it was a drug that Miss Kellard gave to her, but that it was some powerful substance. Her statement was taken down verbatim by the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

When the case came before Judge Cowing yesterday Frederick House, the assigned lawyer to the girl, expressed a wish to be released. His request was denied by the Court.

Mr. House then asked the Court to appoint a commission to examine into Miss Aub's sanity. This was also denied, and Barbara Aub was led back to her cell in the Tombs Prison.

Judge Cowing ordered that the girl should be allowed to see friends and relatives at her own request, ignoring Mr. House's request that she should enjoy absolute seclusion as a preliminary to a medical inquiry.

BANK BOOKS AT GORDON'S TRIAL

Proof that He Paid Milch to Start the Fire —Adjournment Out of Respect to the Late T. C. E. Ecclesine.

The proceedings yesterday morning at the trial of Louis Gordon, who is accused of having set fire to his shirt factory at 21 Walker Street, were largely taken up with examining the books of the Germania Savings and Union Square Banks.

The trial was being continued before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. General Sessions, and an effort was being made to show that Gordon had given a $500 check to Hyman Cohen, who had given a similar check to Samuel Milch for supervising the starting of the fire.

The records were shown on the books of these banks, and then a clerk of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank was called to trace the check into Milch's hands.

The first witness of the afternoon was Jacob Schmitzer, who testified that Gordon had borrowed $1,000 from his brother, Hyman Schmitzer, a broker at 143 Bowery, at about the time of the fire.

Sigmund Schulhafer, a waiter in the wine room where the conspiracy is said to have been planned, testified to having seen Gordon, Cohen, and Milch come into the place and to having overheard them talk about fires and insurances.

Ex-Judge Curtis made an effort to show that the witness had previously been arrested on various charges, but the charges were denied.

Assistant District Attorney Davis at 4 o'clock made a motion that the court be adjourned out of respect for the late Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, and ex-Judge Curtis and Judge Fitzgerald both paid high tributes to the character of Mr. Ecclesine. Judge Fitzgerald ordered that a minute of the motion be placed on the records of the court, and court then adjourned until Monday.

ORANGES COMING FROM ITALY

Caused by the Damaged Condition of the Florida Orchards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—According to H. G. Huntington, United States Commercial Agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, Italian oranges will be shipped to America in large quantities this season. This has been brought about by reports concerning the damaged state of the Florida orchards. It is said in Italy that Florida will supply about 200,000 boxes only, as compared with from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 boxes, the estimated crop before last year's damage by frost, and as a result the Italian exportation, which usually begins at the end of January, will commence during the present month.

The quantity of fruit exported from Sorrento to the United States last season, says Mr. Huntington, was, approximately, 220,000 boxes of oranges and 30,000 boxes of lemons, while for the present season the amount will probably be 145,000 boxes of oranges and 20,000 boxes of lemons. Mr. Huntington does not, however, explain this seeming discrepancy with his other statements.

A report just received at the department from Mr. Seymour, our Consul at Palermo, says that on account of an unusually long drought, which still exists, the maturity of all fruit has been retarded. At Palermo lemons fit for shipment command a high price, and, owing to the low prices in foreign markets, a majority of the shippers are idle, waiting a more favorable time to begin operations. The lemon crop in the Palermo district is a very large one.

CASE OF CAPT. HEALY OF THE BEAR

Copies of the Charges Made Against Him in His Possession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear, who has been suspended from duty pending the investigation of charges preferred against him, has been furnished with the names of three Captains in the Revenue Cutter Service, to ascertain if he has any objection to any one or all of them as members of the board who will try him on the charges preferred.

This is in conformity with regulations of the service. If Capt. Healy objects to the names submitted and his reasons therefor are approved by the department, other names will be submitted to him. The names are of Captains in the service who are now on duty in the East, and the reason for assigning officers from this section is to make the board as impartial as possible. Of the three members who will constitute the board, two will come from the East and one from the Pacific station. A young officer who is a lawyer will be assigned to conduct the prosecution.

Capt. Healy has been furnished with copies of the charges made against him. They include, as has been stated, drunkenness, incapacity, and tyranny. While the charges so far received have been made by only six or eight officers of the service, it is alleged that they will be supported by some thirty officers on the trial.

THE SUGAR TRUST CASES POSTPONED

No Time Fixed for the Trial, but It Cannot Be Before Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The somewhat famous Sugar Trust cases, the first of which —that of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant broker witness—was set for trial on Monday next, the 16th inst., have again been postponed. District Attorney Birney has notified Chapman's attorneys that, owing to the pressure of business upon the courts, it will be impossible to reach the Chapman case at the date named. No time has been fixed for the trial, but it cannot now possibly begin

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MEREDITH'S NEW PUZZLE

THE AMAZING MARRIAGE. By George Meredith. 2 Vols. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

There has often been genuine exhilaration in battling with a story by George Meredith. One has felt, in the difficult task of reading it with comprehension, as if he were walking over a bad and winding road in the face of an obstinate east wind. Not a wholesome diversion for one in poor health; not a satisfying one for a lazy person. But a sound man or woman, with plenty of mental energy, has often derived genuine enjoyment of a very high quality from Meredith's books. There has been in most of them a strong tonic—something breezy, vigor-inspiring.

All through the first volume of "The Amazing Marriage" the initiated reader feels something of the old charm, but with constantly diminishing effect. There are Meredith-like vigor, fancy, irony, and poetry, too, in the prologue of Dame Gossip which deals with the romance of Countess Fanny and the Old Buccaneer. When the real story begins to make itself felt, we are soon vaguely conscious of a strange lack of hearty human interest. It is not merely that Carinthia Jane is queer. Most of Meredith's ladies are. But she is unaccountably unreal. Still, it makes a piquant story for a while, the insincere proposal of marriage at Baden; the marriage itself, (amazing, indeed,) and the brief bridal tour, by coach, to a thirty-two-acre meadow where a prizefight is on; the desertion of Carinthia at the inn, and her strange adventures down Whitechapel way. Hard application to the matter in hand is rewarded occasionally by a sense of reality. Once in a while we believe it all so thoroughly that we feel ourselves hoping Lord Fleetwood's pet bruiser will turn upon him and give the noble Earl the sound drubbing he so richly deserves.

But the subordinate figures are rarely interesting. Woodseer, the vagrant poet, and his father, the cobbler-preacher; the girl Madge and her sister Sally, Countess Livia and Riette, the precious chillon; the miser uncle, the parasites, are an irritating lot. And right at the beginning of the second volume there is an event that astounds and bewilders, one not to be accounted for, and unexplained until after many puzzling, wearying chapters. Then, too, the story takes a new turn.

It is certainly one of the most ambiguous and least profitable tales of its aged author. It is worth reading only in spots, and the spots are hard to get at. It is almost impossible to find them again after you have once passed them.

VERSE THAT PROMISED MUCH

LOVE AND LAUGHTER, Being a Legacy of Rhyme. By James G. Burnett. New-York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This little volume contains the verses of a very promising young man who was taken away at the age of twenty-five. A sympathetic and appreciative introduction comes from the accomplished pen of Mr. William Winter. He tells us that in a brief and uneventful life Mr. Burnett showed excellent capacity for the study of law, while his mental recreation was the composition of verse. "Although he did not follow the literary art as a serious vocation, he was passionately fond of it, and under more favorable circumstances he might have given himself wholly to its service." The verses contained in the volume have been collected from the pages of many well-known periodicals, and they give evidence of having been produced under the conditions indicated by Mr. Winter. They are distinguished by warm and gentle feeling, by genial humor, and winning kindness rather than by large literary skill. Yet there is sufficient feeling for the music of verse to show that had Mr. Burnett lived and applied himself to the study of the technics of rhyme he might have taken a very respectable position among our minor singers. Some of the poems, such as "Soliloquies," show a young man's cynicism, which would certainly have ripened into a broader and more tolerant philosophy in one who combined poetic sentiment with a keen sense of humor, as shown in this poem, "To a Very Young Lady":

Pray tell me, Margery, why it is
That you, who are so very fair,
And so complete in other ways,
Should not have any hair?

Do you not know 'tis hard to write
If such they may be called—
Love songs and sonnets to a girl
Who's very nearly bald?

I wonder that a little hair
Should seem so far beneath
The notice even of a girl
Who does not care for teeth.

For pretty hair and teeth help out
A poet's halting rhyme,
And no one can write clever songs
'To blue eyes all the time.

But when some eighteen Summers fair
Those added charms shall bring,
You'll be surprised, and maybe pleased,
With all the songs I'll sing.

The young man who wrote verses of that kind had the temperament that would have made him, had he applied himself to his art, an agreeable follower of Praed, Locker, and Dobson.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BOSTON

MOODY'S LODGING HOUSE, AND OTHER TENEMENT SKETCHES. By Alvan Francis Sanborn. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

Mr. Sanborn, jaded by the social pressure and assertive intellectuality of Beacon Street and the Back Bay, had his hair cropped closely, shaved his mustache, grew a three days' beard, donned soiled and torn clothes, drank some cheap whisky, filled his clay pipe with bad tobacco, and went forth in search of variety. He found it. He was a tramp among tramps in "lodging houses"; he was covered with vermin, and the odor of vicious poverty was upon him.

He once stood in the cold half an hour to get a free breakfast of weak coffee and sandwiches in company with hundreds of other outcasts, and had to endure a penalty of three hours' religious persecution. In a charitable "lodging house" he was insulted, forced to bathe in dirty water, and then got a bed, for which he was compelled to chop wood two hours next morning. Then he was fed on thin, peppery soup and ship biscuit and told to clear out. He invaded tenement streets and "tough alleys" and scraped acquaintance with their residents. He formed intimacies with "sandwich" men.

All these things Mr. Sanborn had a perfect right to do, and if he found in them the relief he sought from the well-understood boredom of one limited circle of Boston social life he ought to have been satisfied. It was too bad for him to rush into print. He has no story to tell worth telling. That tramps and beggars are irreclaimable is an old story. That the best-conceived charities sometimes do as much evil as good is a well-known fact. Mr. Sanborn solves no problem, throws no light on dark places.

But, like others in a set of Boston "social reformers," he revels in filth. He mentions an oath he heard in a tramps' lodging house which he does not think fit to print. It is strange that he was so affected. It seems to the reader he prints frankly everything he heard. He uses oaths not often printed. There are passages (on Page 25 and Pages 78-81, for instance) that are simply nauseating. This is what some folks call "truth"—to crawl into a gutter and hold up a handful of its filth into the faces of the passers-by. There is literary value in Nevinson's sketches of low cockney life and Sullivan's New-York tenement sketches, but these pieces of Sanborn's are merely brutal.

MISS CHAPMAN'S VERSE

LYRICS OF LOVE AND NATURE. By Mary Berri Chapman. Illustrated by the author. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Miss Chapman has produced a volume of poems showing so much ability and promise that she should continue to study and work in the field of literature she has chosen, and which appears to be congenial to her. She has a dainty touch, a happy expression, and a profound knowledge of nature. The merit that is apparent in her verses in this, her first volume presages much that may be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by her friends and well-wishers.

It would be hardly fair to compare her work with that of those who for years have held the highest places in general estimation, and she unquestionably would not desire to have that done; but, judging it by its own intrinsic worth, it shows fine poetic imagination and good command of language, that will in the future raise her to the plane for which she is undoubtedly striving.

The success that Miss Chapman has made should lead her to give greater thought to poems of nature, for, without in any way disparaging her poems of the affections, it must be said that a careful reading of her work shows to an unprejudiced mind that with nature she is at her best. And then, again, in nature she will find a greater opportunity for the play of her subtle mind and delicate fancy.

The author is as pleasing in her illustrations as she is in her verses. In them she clearly demonstrates how much more fully the author's idea can be shown in an illustration if the hand that penned the thoughts has the ability to picture them.

LITERARY NOTES

—"A Modern Man," by Ella MacMahon, having attracted marked attention, the Messrs. Macmillan have just published "A Pitiless Passion," by the same author.

—At the request of Mrs. Barnard, Mr. John Fulton of Philadelphia has prepared a life of the late President F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia College. The work will trace Prof. Barnard's educational career in the South, and the development of Columbia College under his Presidency. The volume will be published shortly by the Columbia University Press, through the Messrs. Macmillan.

—For the holiday season Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have prepared an artistic and appropriate poster. The poster shows a shelfful of books, in scarlet, red, and gold, and a sprig of holly adorns the portrait of Robert Browning. The poster bears the well known trademark of the firm.

—The Messrs. Macmillan have now ready an exhaustive work on the "Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns," which has been prepared by Dr. Douglas Houghton Campbell, Professor of Botany of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. The books abounds in illustrations, the majority of which were drawn by the author, expressly for the work.

—"Dumb in June," by Richard Burton, and "A Dorie Reed," by Zitella Cook, are the first two volumes of a series of American verses, to be known as "The Oaten Stop Series." The publishers are Messrs. Copeland & Day of Boston.

—Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady," in The Century, will present what are the characteristics of dinner parties in Parliament Buildings. For the January number, the Norwegian explorer, Borchgrevink, will write an account of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent." The Norwegian is not alone a traveler, but an artist as well. Gen. A. W. Greely will furnish an introduction to this interesting article.

—A curious article in Life of Dec. 5 was made up of actual notices, which appeared in various sources, commenting on Mr. Paul L. Ford's clever story, "The Honorable Peter Sterling." Evidently some few critics read the story, while many did not, and only a few understandingly.

—The life of Hannibal Hamlin, written by his son, Gen. Charles Hamlin, will be issued next year.

—Charles Scribner's Sons will issue in January a book of games of an intellectual sort, designed for the amusement of grown-up people. The author is Miss Polly White, Secretary of the Bay Ridge Game Club, and the games she describes, for the most part, are the inventions of herself and other members of the club.

—The announcement that another journal kept by Nathaniel Hawthorne is about to be printed moves The Boston Transcript to say: "It is enough to make cold chills run up and down discriminating spines to hear of the forthcoming publication of more memories and notebooks of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Whittier once said that Hawthorne's heirs had very nearly sold his bones, and that was a gentle Quaker's phrase, so the rest of the world need not seek for strong language to deplore any further scraping of the Hawthorne flour barrel to make bread for the hungry. The public is nothing loath, but is it the proper New-England thing for a man's own family to keep him under perennial exploitation, when he was a really great man, and as modest as the great always are?"

—The Christmas season always brigns forward as a favorite gift-book Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York," the best guide we have to the character of the city in past times. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., who are offering for the holiday season several other works of substantial merit and lasting value. One of these is Col. Henry B. Carrington's "Battles of the American Revolution," which has value, not alone for the narration, but also for the information given concerning the strategy employed by the several men in command. Students and statesmen have commended it, and so have military authorities. Another book for the season from this house is "Legends of the Rhine."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE HILL-CAVES OF YUCATAN. A Search for Evidence of Man's Antiquity in the Caverns of Central America. Being an Account of the Corwith Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. By Henry C. Mercer. 8vo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. Stated and Explained. By "Cavendish." American edition. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

EKKEHARD. Eine Geschichte aus dem Zehnten Jahrhundert von Joseph Viktor von Scheffel. With an introduction and notes. By W. H. Carruth, Ph. D. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEEP WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION. Cleveland, September, 1895. 8vo.

WHAT SHALL I TELL THE CHILDREN? Object Sermons and Teachings. By the Rev. George V. Reichel. 12mo. New-York: Wilbur B. Kitchams. $1.50.

DICTIONARY OF BURNING WORDS OF BRILLIANT WRITERS. A Cyclopedia of Quotations from the Literature of All Ages. By Josiah H. Gilbert. With an introduction by Charles S. Robinson, D. D. 8vo. New-York: Wilbus H. Kitchams. $2.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

IA. A Love Story. By Q. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents

THE MEDITERRANEAN TRIP. A Short Guide to the Principal Points on the Shores of the Western Mediterranean and the Levant. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MEMORIAL OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE REV. SYLVESTER MALONE. Edited by Sylvester L. Malone. 8vo. Brooklyn: Privately printed. New-York: J. J. Boyhan, 242 East Twenty-eighth Street. $2.25.

THE SPECTATOR IN LONDON. Essays by Addison and Steele. With illustrations by Ralph Cleaver. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

PLACES AND PEOPLES. Edited and Annotated by Jules Luquiens, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

NICODEMUS. By Grace Shaw Duff. Illustrated by Frederick C. Gordon. Long 18mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. May, 1895, to October, 1895. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $3.

THE BOOK-HUNTER IN LONDON. Historical and Other Sketches of Collectors and Collecting. By W. Roberts. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5.

ST. NICHOLAS. An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folk. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Small 4to. Two volumes. New-York: The Century Company. $2 per volume.

TOMMY ATKINS OF THE RAMCHUNDERS. By Robert Blatchford. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold. $1.25.

DAILY TEACHINGS FOR THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. Arranged in Accordance with the Seasons of the Church. By the Rev. G. H. S. Walpole. Square 16mo. New-York: Brentano's.

EUROPE IN AFRICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Elizabeth Warmeley Latimer. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

THE DEMAGOGUE AND LADY PHAYRE. By William J. Locke. 16mo. New-York: Edward Arnold. $1.

STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE. Third Reader Grade. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

SKETCHES OF PRINTERS AND PRINTING IN COLONIAL NEW-YORK. By Charles R. Hildeburn. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

BOSS. By Odette Tyler. 18mo. New-York: The Transatlantic Publishing Company.

THE LITTLE ROOM, AND OTHER STORIES. By Madeleine Yale Wynne. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

THAT DOME IN AIR. Thoughts on Poetry and the Poets. By John Vance Cheney. 18mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

STORIES OF GREAT AMERICANS FOR LITTLE AMERICANS. Second Reader Grade. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

OUR INDUSTRIAL UTOPIA AND ITS UNHAPPY CITIZENS. By David Hilton Wheeler. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

NIM AND CRIM AND THE WONDERHEAD STORIES. By Catharine Brooks Yale. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PRIVATE LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Constant, Premier Valet de Chambre. Translated by Walter Clark. 18mo. Illustrated. Vol. I. New-York: The Merriam Company. $2.50.

THE SHIELD OF THE FLEUR DE LIS. A Novel. By Constant Goddard Du Bois. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.50.

THE KING OF ALBERIA. A Romance of the Balkans. By L. D. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE MAGIC HOUSE AND OTHER POEMS. By Duncan Campbell Scott. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day.

WHIFFS FROM WILD MEADOWS. By Sam Walter Foss. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE BOSTON CHARADES. By Herbert Ingalls. 24mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

POEMS. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day.

SISTER-SONGS; AN OFFERING TO TWO SISTERS. By Francis Thompson. Square 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day.

ACADIA. Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History. By an Acadian, Edouard Richard. Two Volumes. 8vo. New-York: Home Book Company. Paper, $1 per vol.

Important Tuberculin Test.

From The Boston Transcript.

Twenty-six cows out of a herd of thirty-six were killed at the Watertown abattoir on Tuesday, by order of the State Board of Health. These cattle were a part of the best-known and highest-bred cattle in Waltham. Some time ago the owner asked the local representatives to make a careful examination of the herd. As a result eight head were taken away. Still, the owner was not satisfied, and requested the State Board to make a tuberculin test. This was done, and in every case the germs of tuberculosis were found. This test is considered of the greatest importance, since it proves that tuberculosis cannot be detected by physical examination alone. Another point is also settled now by the board. This is the extending of the disease from the lungs to the udder. The examination showed that eighteen out of twenty-four cows had tuberculosis of the udder after the tuberculin test.

Democratic Defeats Temporary.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The election of a Democratic Mayor in Boston affords no reason for extravagant joy on the part of Democratic partisans. The City of Boston is Democratic on a fair occasion and when a fair vote is cast. But the result may well give pause to those hopeful spirits in the opposition party who have flattered themselves with the notion that the overthrow of 1894 was fatal and final. Because Democracy is firmly grounded in the principles that underlie our free system of government it will live while the Republic shall last. Its defeats are in the nature of popular aberrations.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Dec. 14, 1895.

ARBER'S ENGLISH SCHOLAR'S LIBRARY OF OLD AND MODERN WORKS.—No. 10. Richard Stanyhurst, Translation of the First Four Books of the Aeneis of P. Virgilius Maro, &c.
Edited by Edward Arber, F. S. A., late Examiner in English Language and Literature to the University of London. 12mo, cloth.

COOKE.—Introduction to the Study of Fungi — Their Organography, Classification, and Distribution—for the Use of Collectors.
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ELLIOTT.—An Introduction to Algebra of Quantics.
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FOCK.—An Introduction to Chemical Crystallography.
By Andreas Fock, Ph. D., (Berlin,) Lecturer in the University of Berlin. Translated and Edited by William J. Pope, with a Preface by N. Story-Maskelyne, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford. 12mo, cloth. $1.40 net.

GOLDIE.—The Poor and Their Happiness, Missions, and Mission Philanthropy.
By John Goldie. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

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It is unfortunate with all the resources of these latter days, when the improbabilities of the past have become common events and its impossibilities accomplished realities, that we can't go a little further and bring up the people of the past to view with their unaccustomed eyes our present advanced condition. At least, we are apt fondly to think so. Should we, however, consult one of the fathers of the country, he might ask whether we had advanced on an upward road, or whether the breadth of the path we are treading does not detract from our benefits. It is just possible that the things we long for unavailingly might enjoy could our wishes be granted. There might be a general disbanding of Colonial, Revolutionary, and similar societies founded for the general glorification of the present generation in the name of a past, if one of those revered ancestors should suddenly rise up and give his plain and unvarnished opinion of matters and things as they exist with his descendants. Those were days of plain speaking.

The simple question of books in this period would be interesting. What would the early fathers think of those of to-day? Would they admire the novels devoted to an art that is older than they, or view it with the prejudiced eyes of our own time? How would books of the stage please the Puritan Elders? The stage has outgrown many prejudices within the remembrance of even young people. Would our revered ancestors consider a waste of time and labor the elaboration of chaste book designs in crimson or gold? At any rate, they would smile at many of the quaint conceits to be found on the most severe of them, even though the severity is natural and not a cloak of dignity created by privation and isolation. The Pilgrim Father has undoubtedly been maligned. The fact that he provided the first Thanksgiving turkey proves that he had a taste for things good and comfortable.

Macmillan & Co.'s Choice Collection.

There is nothing like good, substantial books, by good authors, in good library editions, they say at Macmillan & Co.'s, 66 Fifth Avenue, and such are the books they have by the score. "Casa Braccio," by Marion Crawford, stands first on the list of books which everybody now wants. It is proving one of the most popular of Crawford's books, and the illustrations by Castaigne add to its attractions. Mrs. Oliphant touches a popular chord in her new book, "The Makers of Modern Rome." Who would dispute the saying that it is a "woman's century," when it is found that this author heads her first chapter "Honorable Women Not a Few"? The illustrators are Joseph Pennell and Briton Riviere, the wood engraving being done by Octave Lacour. The work is uniform with "The Makers of Venice" and "Makers of Florence," her previous works. There is a large-paper edition limited to 100 copies.

A very beautiful book is "Sir Frederic Leighton, Bart, P. R. A.," an illustrated chronicle by Ernest Rhys, with prefatory essay by F. G. Stephens. There are fifteen large photogravures and numerous other illustrations. The paper is heavy and highly calendered. Among the owners of Leighton's works who have allowed reproductions to be made for this work is Queen Victoria, whose "Cimabue" is one of the prominent illustrations. The reproductions are all wonderfully good. The "Daedalus and Icarus," from the original in the possession of Alexander Henderson, is charming.

"A Book About Fans, the History of Fans and Fan Painting," by M. A. Flory, with a chapter on fan collecting by Mary Cadwalader Jones, is a book which has particular attractions for women. The author of the chapter on fan collecting is Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, whose own collection is wonderfully fine. The illustrations are taken from fans many of which are owned by well-known New-York women. Among them are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Hewitt, who has a very excellent collection; the late Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Butler Duncan, and Miss Lazarus, who also has a notable collection.

"New-Orleans; The Place and the People," by Grace King, is a popular new book by the author of "Monsieur Motte," "Balcony Stories," and other works. Frances E. Jones has drawn the numerous illustrations and the author tells her story in an attractive way. "Modern Book Illustration" is a work which meets a demand of the times. The book is profusely illustrated with different varieties of the work of many well-known illustrators. Cruikshank is there, Harrison Weir, Birket Foster, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Whistler, Caldecotte, Charles Keene, du Maurier, Caran Dache, Grasset, Pyle, Frost, Abbey, Beardsley, and others. It is a book which is interesting to every one in sympathy with the fine illustrative work that is being constantly improved. "Picture Posters," by C. T. J. Hiatt, is a book that goes hand in hand with the volume of book illustrations. Cheret, Grasset, and other familiar names appear in it.

A very pretty and attractive book, quite new in its design for a work of the kind, is "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It may be called an illuminated copy. There are illustrations everywhere, full-page, in the text, and fine decorated borders by Robert Anning Bell. "Etching in England" is another art book in which Seymour Haden, Strang, and Pennell are among the artists represented. "Inmates of My House and Garden" is a new book by Mrs. Brightwen, with illustrations by Theodore Carreras. Mrs. Brightwen is an "amateur naturalist." She makes a thorough study of her work, and her book is exceedingly interesting. "The Starving Tortoise" and "The Clothes Moth," titles of her chapters, give an idea of the ground covered. There are other books in great quantity, and all delightful, but to know them they must be seen. To write about them would make another book.

Attractions at the Scribner House.

If books take the lead in the interests of the people this year, art comes in a strong second. The finest books are largely devoted to art subjects. The fine art of architecture is prominent among the books of Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 to 157 Fifth Avenue. "The Cyclopedia of Architecture in Italy, Greece, and the Levant" is a beautiful book with a fine illustrated cover of elaborate design, parchment, white, crimson, and gold. The book is not one of those which in uniform sets decorate, as with a fine, regular frescoing in colors, the walls of Scribner's big, light establishment, which is like the library of some great palace, but a large one, which makes a niche for itself. Its page illustrations are twelve in number, and in the text are hundreds of illustrations showing architectural designs as a whole and in detail. The book is the result of years of work, and it contains, in addition to the regular text, a biography and glossary.

"Correggio, His Life, His Friends, His Time," is another beautiful art work. The full-page illustrations show some of Correggio's best work in beautiful photogravure reproductions, and there are many smaller plates. The work is by Dr. Corrado Ricci. His resources were great, by reason of his position as Curator of the Museum of Palma, and his recognition by the Italian Government, which granted him exceptional privileges and opportunities for pursuing his studies. The life of the man Correggio is brought out in the book.

Thomas Nelson Page has another delightful Southern story, "Unc' Edinburg," which has been brought out in a uniform volume with "Meh Lady," "Polly," and other books of Mr. Page's. There is not much of anything connected with keeping alive in this nineteenth century which Robert Grant does not tell in his "Art of Living." It gives instruction to men, women, and children, of all ages, and at most seasons in their lives. As he does it very acceptably and living is a necessary part of the existence of a human being, the book is one of interest. Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," is one of her sweet natural tales of child life which delight everybody. "The Modern Poster" is of interest to the poster collector, the poster designer, and the general public, which is being educated by the advertising sheets on the dead walls. Howard Pyle's "The Garden Behind the Moon," the story of a child who finds his way by a moonbeam path to this wonderful garden, lends itself to the illustrations Mr. Pyle knows so well how to make.

"Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture" is a valuable importation of the Scribners. It is by Adolph Furtwangler, and is beautifully illustrated. "Early Venetian Printing" is a book with the mysterious charm which seems to exist in the quaint lettering of days past. "The Alpine Book of the Season," by A. F. Mummery, is a practical book for mountain climbers, as well as an interesting one for every one. Since the book was written, its author, a most adventurous traveler, was, it is supposed, overtaken by an avalanche while on a high mountain pass, and has never been heard from since.

The Books of Roberts Brothers.

"Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor, is a book from the firm of Roberts Brothers, 3 Somerset Street, Boston, which is of particular interest this year. Mr. Grosvenor is the Professor of European History at Amherst College. He was formerly a professor at the well-known American institution where so many of the Armenians now in this country, working for the relief of their friends at home, as well as young men of Turkey, were educated—Roberts College. Prof. Grosvenor was well and favorably known by different classes and nationalities in Constantinople and had every advantage for the prosecution of his researches. He is a friend of Lew Wallace, and when the latter was gathering material for his "Prince of India," the two worked together. Renan's last book, the "History of the People of Israel," is published by Roberts Brothers.

A book that is in demand is "The Helen Jackson Year Book," compiled by Harriet T. Perry. There is an illustration for each month by Emil Bayard. A new volume of poems by Lilian Whiting is "From Dreamland Sent." "The World Beautiful," her last year's book, is still popular, and has not been displaced by this new volume. "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," by Miss Tileston, is a book which is always in demand, the publishers say, and is never superseded by the many books of a similar nature which appear from time to time. It was first published in 1884, and has been a constant favorite with the public ever since. Some of its best friends make annotations and pencil notes on the margin of the pages, making a diary for each day, and replace it at the end of the year. It is in a dainty white and gold binding, in cloth, and is inclosed in a box.

A new book by Evelyn Raymond, author of "The Little Lady and the Horse," is "The Mushroom Cave." "Dorothy and Anton" is a sequel to "Dear Daughter Dorothy" of last year. It is illustrated by the author. Both Miss Raymond and Miss Plympton are favorite writers for children. So is Lilly F. Wesselhoeft, who has written "Frowzle, the Runaway" this year. "Joel; a Boy of Galilee," "Gootie," "Yan and Nochie of Tappan Sea," "Under the Stable Floor," and "Don" are popular children's stories. Miss Alcott grew up as a writer with the firm of Roberts Brothers. It has always published her books. They are still in constant demand.

"A Woman Who Did" is a new story, written by Victoria Crosse. The name, at least, seems to be based upon that of Grant Allen's successful book. "Imagination in Landscape Painting" is the last book by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

At Little, Brown & Co.'s.

"A Flock of Girls and Boys" form a very nice set of young people in a new volume of short stories, brought out by Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington Street, Boston. It is Nora Perry's contribution to the books of the year. They are very healthy young people, Miss Perry's flock, and always exert a revivifying influence upon whatever company they may appear in. There are nine full-page illustrations in this new book, made by Charlotte Tiffany Parker. A number of nice young girls are to be seen in most of them, with only a suggestion of a boy in the background. Miss Perry should have inserted a dash in her title before she added the words, "and boys." The stories are genuine girl's stories, and the boys form only an attractive background. Perhaps that is their proper place. The stories at any rate are attractive and there seems to be nothing lacking in their composition.

"Victorian Songs," a companion to "Elizabethan Songs," by Edmund H. Garrett, is one of the most attractive holiday books of the year. In the less expensive editions the book is bound in white cloth and gold. There is an edition in calf and 225 copies are printed on Japan paper, with Japan-paper proof illustrations. A pretty new book, a romance of Virginia in 1622, is "Head of a Hundred." A thrilling German story is translated from the novel of E. Schulze-Smidt, by Nathan Haskell Dole. Little, Brown & Co. are to bring out for standard works, Lever's novels of adventure and translations of the least known works of George Sand.

"Children of the Soil," is a new novel from Poland by Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "With Fire and Sword," and other novels. The new work is a story of contemporaneous life in Poland.

Young's Religious Books and Others.

Many of the most admirable books on the market are the theological, devotional, and religious books. E. & J. B. Young & Co., 6 Cooper Union, have hosts of them, but for the holiday season it is "Nonsense" which heads their list. "Nonsense" is the book "for somebody, anybody, or everybody, particularly the baby-body, written and illustrated by a nobody."

That is what the cover goes on to say after giving the title proper, and it is not far out of the way. Even the most reserved Pilgrim Father could hardly restrain a smile at "Nonsense," for it is truly humorous. It is a large book, supposedly for children, but grown people give it genuine appreciation.

There is a reason for this. The "Nobody" who wrote and illustrated it is really a somebody whose name is not to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Easier with Trading Moderate.

MAINLY SCALPING AND SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Easy—Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were without special feature most of the day, and prices eased off on the reported heavy surplus in the Argentine, while trading was confined mainly to local scalpers. Provisions were a trifle better, with a light trade. Cotton was unsettled and closed lower. Coffee advanced with Europe and had a fair demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	69¾@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	22⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅛@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.47½@	5.50
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	27
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.65 @	
Lead	3.20 @	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull at ⅛c advance, but reacted on a report of a large supplus in Argentina, and realizing by local longs, with the close easy at ⅛@⅜c decline. Spot was fairly active at easier prices. Sales, 260,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 140,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba, and 80,000 bushels Spring, on private; also 3,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at ⅞c over May, free on board, afloat, Jan. 4....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4⅛@4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at May price, free on board afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at ½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 1⅝@1¾c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 2,051 bushels; receipts, 189,025 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 224,236 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were a trifle easier with wheat, and on the free-crop movement, with trading moderate and the close steady at ⅛@⅜c decline. Spot was lower and less active. Sales, 56,000 bushels, at 34⅝@36¼c, free on board, afloat, spot and special....Receipts, 34,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 156,101 bushels....Clearances hence, 85,163 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 112,780 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and about steady at ⅛@⅜c decline....Spot were quiet and generally steady.....Sales, 53,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c asked; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅜@22⅝c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾@23⅞c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 39,600 bushels....Exports, 717 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	40,000	65⅝@68 3-16	65⅞
January	70,000	66⅛@66⅝	66⅜
March		@	68
April	15,000	68⅝@69⅜	68⅞
May	2,920,000	67¼@67⅞	67¼
July	60,000	67⅜@67⅞	67⅜
Total	3,105,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	220,000	34⅛@34 5-16	34⅛
January	180,000	34 @34¼	34
May	310,000	34⅜@35 1-16	34⅝
June	25,000	35 @	35
July	15,000	35½@	35½
Total	770,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	22⅜
January	25,000	22⅞@23	22⅞
February		@	23¼
May	50,000	22⅝@22¾	22⅝
No. 2 white—			
January		@	24⅝
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades were firm, while Spring were a trifle easier, with a very slow trade. Sales, 11,250 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,250 bbls patents, 6,700 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine at quotations, and 600 bbls Baker's extras at $2.90@$3....Arrivals, 11,134 bbls and 18,892 sacks; exports, 7,236 bbls and 11,250 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 11,036 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@3; clear, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; small at steady prices. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41@41⅝c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL — Less active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.00@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.20@$2.40; white do, $2.50; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70@71c; fine white, 83@84c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 90c@$0½c; middlings, 65@70c; shorts, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@18.50; in spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The rather tame advices from the South sent parties into the market to sell a round 5,000 bbls crude yesterday in the day, and they found bidding indifferent; that state of affairs prevailed until certain speculative interests came in, and all that was offered at 29c was promptly taken up; thus, 500 bbls for the month of January, brought 29c, and 500 bbls for January 29c. Outside of the special source of trading for investment all buying interests were calm and indifferent. Crude in barrels was offered at 26c, and had 25c bid, about 25½c the trading price. The South reported an increasing number of small lots of tank crude on offer at 21c. At the same time, where most of the oil is held the future is awaited with confidence, in the belief partly that, the exporters are assured that the statistical position, despite the relation of other food products, justifies firmness, certain delayed wants, however modified they may be by comparison with previous seasons, will be satisfied. Crude in bulk at the mills was to be had in a limited way at 21c, but most mills ask at least ½c more, and in special sources to 22½c. LINSEED was steady in price on moderate demands; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 56c, racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No .1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady, with 51@52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Oil opened $1.50 bid; highest, $1.52; lowest, $1.51½; closed, $1.52. Standard's price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was better, with an advance of 12½ points for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 7½ points for bacon through a higher hog market, but closed at reductions of 7½ points for pork, and 5 points for lard and bacon. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 19,000 head.

LARD—At the West was up 7½ points, but reacted 5 points, with December closing at 5.10c, nominal, while January was 5.22½@5.30c, closing at 5.25c asked; May, 5.47½@5.52½c, closing at 5.47½c bid. Here there was a sale of 100 tcs, cash, at 5.47½c, closing at 5.50c asked. City steam was 5.05c bid, and 5.10 asked; recently sales of 500 tcs, iron-bound pks, for export at 5.45c, closing at 5.40c. Refined was quiet; Continent, 6c; South American, 6.35c; compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—Trading here was slow at easy prices, with sales of 100 bbls. mess for export. At the West there was an advance of 12½c, followed by a reaction of 7½c, where December closed at $7.80, nominal; January was $8.40@$8.50, closing at $8.42½; May, $8.75@$8.87½, closing at $8.80. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was moderately dealt in at the West at an advance of 7½ points, but closed at a reduction of 5 points, where short ribs for December closed at 4.25c nominal; January was 4.22½@4.30c, closing at 4.25c asked; May, 4.47½@4.52½c, closing at 4.47½c bid.

CUTMEATS—Trading was slow, with prices easy. Sales of 100 boxes clear bellies on private terms: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@8⅝c; pickled shoulders, 5c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅛c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—Demands were slack, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were quiet and easy in price; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at easy prices. Receipts at the West, 56,461 head; same time last year, 63,358 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.35@$3.60; left over, 5,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,507 head; active; strong; $3@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,329 head; higher; $3@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong; $3.25@$3.45. Pittsburg—Active; $3.55@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,725 head; $3.30@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady to strong; $3.25@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.50@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 100 head; active; $3.45@$3.60. Quotations here were 45c for heavy, 4⅞c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a decline to 4c for city in hhds, and the accumulations for the week were taken up at that, or 350 hhds. For country made, it was difficult to sell prime at 4¼c, and the range as to quality was 4@4¼c. The London sale was at 3d to 6d decline with 1,600 casks offered, and about one-quarter of the quantity sold.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was easy. At Chicago a lot of 250,000 pounds was sold at a decline to 5¼c. Here the Western demand at 5c was withdrawn, but 5c was bid for local use, and 5⅛c asked. A small lot, 10,000 pounds, sold at 5⅛c. In lard stearine sales of 250,000 pounds city, on private terms. In oleo oil sales of 200 tcs. Helmet at Rotterdam, 35 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts advanced 5@20 points, and closed steady, with a fair trade, with prices influenced by Havre's advance of 1¼@1¾f and Hamburg's ¼@1 pfennig gain. Spot Rio was neglected, and quoted at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo, 400 bags Savanilla, and 600 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.75c; March, 250 bags at 13.55c; May, 1,000 bags at 13c; September, 250 bags at 12.10c. 250 bags at 12.15c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 13.75c; January, 500 bags at 13.65c; February, 500 bags at 13.50c; March, 500 bags at 13.50c, 1,000 bags at 13.55c; April, 750 bags at 13.20c; May, 750 bags at 12.95c, 750 bags at 13c; September, 2,000 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.05c, 1,000 bags at 12.10c; total, 9,250 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for January. Total for day, 12,250 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.70@13.75c; February, 13.60@13.65c; March, 13.50@13.60c; April, 13.15@13.25c; May, 13@13.05c; June, 12.65@12.75c; July, 12.45@12.55c; August, 12.20@12.30c; September, 12.10@12.15c; October, 11.85@11.95c; November, 11.75@11.85c; December, 13.65@13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	244,419
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,607
Total stock in New-York to-day	236,812
Total stock in Baltimore	20,669
Deliveries yesterday	130—20,179
Total stock in New-Orleans	54,779
Deliveries yesterday	862—53,917
	74,096
Total stock in United States	310,908
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 12	70,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 12	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 12	78,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	203,000
Total	513,908
Same time 1894	541,201

STOCK OF COFFEE IN UNITED STATES OTHER THAN BRAZIL.

Stock in New-York, Dec. 2, 1895	124,851
Arrivals during week	7,887
Of which direct to Europe, &c	3,539
	4,348
Total	129,199
Deliveries during week	7,855
Stock in New-York, Dec. 9, 1895	121,344
Stock in San Francisco, Dec. 2	3,389
Arrivals during week	Nil.
Total	3,389
Deliveries during week	1,174
Stock in San Francisco, Dec. 9, 1895	2,215
Stock in New-Orleans, Dec. 2	5,742
Arrivals during week	250
Total	5,992
Deliveries during week	1,211
Stock in New-Orleans, Dec. 9, 1895	4,781
Stock in United States, Dec. 9, 1895	128,340
Against Dec. 2, 1895	133,982

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Trading, Interior, 20½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17¼@19¼c; Cucuta, 17½@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@20c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, with trading chiefly in a scalping way, and the close easy at 2@3 points decline. Liverpool was 1@2 points up, and caused an early rise here, but free realizing brought about the later weakness....Spot was dull at 1-16c advance....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 13-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, ¼c on; middling fair, ⅛c on; strict good middling, 1/16c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	8.24@8.26	8.32	8.25	1,000
January	8.26@8.27	8.35	8.26	41,600
February	8.31@8.33	8.39	8.34	1,000
March	8.37@8.38	8.46	8.37	75,500
April	8.42@8.43	8.50	8.45	800
May	8.46@8.47	8.55	8.46	16,900
June	8.49@8.50	8.51	8.51	500
July	8.50@8.52	8.58	8.51	1,000
August	8.51@8.53	8.52	8.52	100
September	8.22@8.25	....	....	....
October	8.11@8.12	8.15	8.15	300
November	8.11@8.12	8.16	8.15	2,300
Total				145,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total Year.
Galveston	5140	10200	6774	8037	47366	88859
N. Orleans	19074	17521	9732	10040	86910	92617
Mobile	924	1433	974	2066	8642	10796
Savannah	6979	5080	4273	3935	28294	32114
Charleston	2322	2655	2342	2224	12908	15571
Wilmington	1178	807	550	1828	6505	13159
Norfolk	2453	2378	2259	2108	15239	27411
Baltimore	706	...	...	2242	2948	3257
New-York	1072	...	108	859	4021	15663
Boston	457	714	468	444	3206	6843
Philad	108	194	90	272	1061	4866
W. Point	3035	477	1621	1225	8140	16332
New. News	933	...	...	...	150	2633
Port Royal	...	...	...	...	69	12006
Total	43358	41454	28791	34470	228454	342127
This day last week	45216	38218	25510	27055	...	...
This day last year	57080	55886	47182	57526	...	...

The movement at interior points was as follows: For the Week—Receipts, 140,010 bales; shipments, 145,144 bales; stock, 536,409 bales; against last year's receipts of 207,057 bales; shipments, 238,737 bales; stock, 488,015 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	75,000	58,000
Sales American	63,000	44,000
Sales for export	2,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	3,000	2,000
Actual export	9,000	10,000
Forwarded	79,000	62,000
Total stock	974,000	903,000
Of which American	854,000	851,000
Total imports of week	108,000	170,000
Of which American	98,000	154,000
Amount afloat	187,000	320,000
Of which American	180,000	310,000

PRICE OF MIDDLING UPLANDS IN LIVERPOOL.

Dec. 13, 1895	4⅝d
Dec. 14, 1894	3½d
Dec. 15, 1893	4 5-16d

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market strong and a good trade reported, with fine grades scarce..... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 19@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 21@35c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fair and prices firm, with supplies light....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3⅜@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was dull and prices unchanged. Refined steady and in moderate demand....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100 barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cut-loaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—About the same general features were noted to-day; there was no improvement in the trade, but receipts were too light to cause any serious pressure to sell. The best of the State marrow are offering at $1.57½; choice large medium at $1.35, and it would be difficult to buy the finest pea for less than $1.30. Another sale or two of red kidney are reported for export at $1.27½, free on board. Green peas steady. Freight from the West has advanced a little since the closing of navigation on the lakes. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.55@$1.57½; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.27½; do, turtle soup, $1.55@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, barrels, 82½@85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fancy held strong under light receipts and fair demands. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 19@26c; Western, 18@27c; do, extra, 27c; do, June, 16@23c; State dairy, 13@23c; Western, imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8½@19c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—A continued fair demand for small lots. Fancy rules firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Demand light for fancy fresh, which hold steady; other grades freely offered....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 22@23c; do, fair to good, 24@26c; Western, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, fair to good, 21@23½c; refrigerator, 17@20c; do, case, $3.75@$4.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply, and prices are fairly steady; cold weather causes some pressure to sell to-day's arrivals, but there appears to be an outlet for them. Grapes very dull. Cranberries have a steady, moderate movement and are held firmly, but there are very few of the fancy large varieties, such as reach top-of-the-market. Florida oranges sell well when of good quality, and fancy grape fruit is very scarce and high. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter sorts, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.50; do, Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.75; do, up-river, Winter sorts, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, red, $1.50@$3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, good to choice, per small basket, 10@11c; do, inferior, 6@8c; cranberries, Cape Cod, extra large, fancy, $11.50@$12; do, prime to fancy, medium size, $9.50@$11; do, common to good, $7@$9; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60; oranges, California, navels, per box, $5@$5.50; do, seedling, $4.50@$5; do, Florida, $4.50@$5.50; grape fruit, per box, $6. DRIED—A quiet trade in evaporated and sun-dried apples, but no change in the general line of values. Chops and cores and skins steady. Peaches slow. Raspberries dull and weak. Cherries draggy. Scarcely any inquiry for huckleberries or blackberries. Apricots steady. Prunes plenty and in buyers' favor. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3¾@4¾c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 7@7½c; raspberries, evaporated, 11½@12c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 10@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 5½@6½c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—With no fresh arrivals and scarcely any demand, the market is nominally unchanged, with a good deal going over unsold. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7¼@8c; chickens, per lb, 6c; young roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; old roosters, per lb, 4@4½c; turkeys, per lb, 6@7c; ducks, per pair, 70@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—Supplies continue, the larger proportion undesirable, and all such grades are selling slowly at irregular prices. There is a pretty good demand for strictly fancy 10@11c; jobbing inquiries to put away for the coming holidays, and such are promptly salable at 10@10½c, and occasionally exceptional lots have reached 11c, but at that price buyers want to cull very closely, and it is extreme to quote. Average lots, however, are freely offering at 10c and under, and selling slowly. There is a little call for fancy, soft-meated chickens and choice fowls, and such, possibly in a small way, at top price, but there is an excessive supply of undesirable and inferior chickens running staggy and the fowls coarse and poor, and large lots that would gladly be cleared at any price above 7c. Iced poultry is neglected. Choice ducks firm and choice geese steady, but poor lots dull and irregular; squabs firm. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, near by, 12@13c; do, Western choice, 10@11c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; do, poor, 6@7c; fowls, State and Western, 7½@8¼c; mixed lots, fowls and chickens, 7½@8¼c; Western chickens, 7½@9c; Philadelphia chickens, 10@16c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 8@12c; geese, Maryland, 10@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; do, Canada turkeys, 6@9c; fowls and chickens, 7@7½c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, 7@11c; geese, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady; receipts moderate, and demand fair; sweets quiet and easy....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12½; Long Island, $1@$1.12½; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@$4; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$4.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, bbl, $2@$3; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, crate, 75c@$2.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$3; squash, bbl, 40@60c; peas, crate, $1@$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No more bricks are coming down the North River above Newburg, the river being closed above that point, although there is a large supply of bricks on hand, a good demand has stiffened prices, and there has been an advance on fine Haverstraws. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.37½@5.75 per 1,000; Fishkills, $5.37½@5.75; up-river hard, $5.25; Jerseys, $5@5.25; pale, normal at $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Trenton first, $18@$19....No more cement is coming by water, and receivers have pretty well cleaned up their stock. Dealers, however, are well supplied. Prices to-day are: 90@95c for receipts. They say that future prices will be raised 10@15c per bbl to meet increased charges of freight by railroad. American Portland is worth $1.90@$2 per bbl; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65. Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c; and do, finishing, $1....Laths are scarce, and are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are light, and both hay and straw rule firm, with small sales exceeding prices quoted. We quote: Hay, $1@$1.05; prime, 80c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 40@50c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; short rye, 50@60c; oat, 50@55c; wheat, 45c.

HOPS—Business extremely dull and a weak market....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do. crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, old olds, 1@3c; common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—Prices unchanged and no demand reported....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California selected, 22 to 26 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 60 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A steady market and slightly better demand....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do, seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak—Dressed backs, 32@38c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.95c. Copper quiet at 10.65c. Lead quiet at 3.20@8.25c. Spelter quiet at 3.40c.

TOBACCO—A better demand at very steady prices. Sales: 120 cases 1894 New England Havana, 4½@16c; 100 cases 1893 State Havana, private terms; 75 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 10¾@11½c; 100 cases 1894 State Havana, private terms; 100 cases sundries, 3½@12½c; 500 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 100 bales Sumatra, 60c@$2.40 in bond.

WOOL.

Demand very moderate, as manufacturers are using up their surplus preparatory to the yearly stock taking, while prices show steadiness. Sales, 50,000 lb Texas at 8½@11c, 50,000 lb Wisconsin at 14@15c, 42,000 lb Territory at 8@9c, 5,000 lb State, 10,000 lb scoured fleece, 15,000 lb scoured pulled, 40,000 lb foreign fine, 75,000 lb Cape, 14,000 lb scoured do, 250,000 lb China, 280,000 lb carpet, 65,000 lb Joria, 50,000 lb Chilean, and 40,000 lb Bokhara combing, on private terms.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 3,779,500 lb, against 2,390,500 lb last week and 2,358,700 in the corresponding week of last year. The sales to date show an increase of 14,875,100 lb domestic and an increase of 47,897,100 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1894. The receipts to date show a decrease of 5,518 bales domestic and an increase of 220,320 bales foreign. The London wool auctions closed weak except on light fine stock, in which American competition secured an advance. The Boston market is very dull though fairly firm, especially on washed fleeces. The first lot of new clip Australian—205,000 lb—was sold here this week at current rate. Americans have only purchased 40,000 bales in Australia to date, scarcely more than an average under old conditions. The clip is poor, and competition for good lots is too brisk to encourage free purchasing. The promised boom in American wool goods is flattening out as far as men's wear is concerned. Makes of overcoatings shown at advanced prices have been sent back to last year's rates, and no advance has been secured, as expected, on clay diagonals."

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—More active and firmer. Sales, 400 bbls Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made barrels, 28c.

RESIN—Demand light at steady prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.95@$2; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24⅝c. Tar steady at $1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—Turpentine market firm at 24¼c. Rosin, good strained, firm, at $1.20@$1.25; receipts 94 bbl.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 541 bbls. Resin dull at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and held firmly, without engagements. Charters included British steamer (recharter,) 135,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 24c; British steamer (previously,) 10,000 qrs grain, New-Orleans to Antwerp, p. t.; British, 1,194, June; British steamer, grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s net form, December-January; British steamer, general cargo, Java to Europe or the United States, 27s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to Rotterdam, 18s, chartered abroad; British steamer (previously,) cotton, Galveston or New-Orleans to Liverpool, 34s, Havre or Bremen, 35s 6d; British steamer, general cargo, Philippine Isles to Europe or the United States, 35s, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Mediterranean ports, lump sum January; steamer, general cargo, hence to Newcastle, private terms; British steamer, West India, time charter, private terms; Norwegian steamer, West India, time charter, five months, private terms; two British steamers sugar, two ports north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 8c, to Boston, 9c; Italian bark, 2,800 bbls and cases refined petroleum, hence to Lisbon, Oporto or Madeira, 2s 9d@2s 10½d; Norwegian bark, general cargo, Barbadoes to New-York, 25s, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, china clay, Fowey to New-York, 7s 3d; ship (previously,) coal, Baltimore to San Francisco, $6; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $13; bark, case oil, hence to Pernambuco, 17c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Port au Prince, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville, berthed, thence to two ports Martinique, lumber, $6.75, if a third port is used, 25c extra; four schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.50; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Nassau, $1.60, and Jacksonville to Portland, lumber, $5.25; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Charleston to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Suffolk to Norwich, $3.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

BEEVES—Receipts, 169 cars, or 2,507 head; 135 cars for exporters and slaughterers, and 34 cars for the market; and, with 4 cars held over yesterday, there were 38 cars on sale. Market opened slow, but steady for everything except bulls, which were

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Sharp Upward Movement in Leather Helps the List.

STRENGTH IN THE FACE OF DULLNESS

The Grangers Fractionally Higher—Further Decline in Baltimore and Ohio—No Engagements of Gold for Shipment.

FRIDAY—P. M.

A sharp upward movement in Leather preferred did much toward imparting a better tone to the whole market. London did very little either way, but was more inclined to buy than sell, the dividend on Denver and Rio Grande preferred acting as a tonic to the foreigners. That stock, however, reflected its elevation to the dividend list by a very moderate advance. It is admitted on all sides that the present condition and future prospects of the property justify a much higher level for the stock. At its present price it is selling below several non-dividend payers.

Certain insiders in Leather have been making a careful examination of its affairs and have reached the conclusion that the recent low price for the preferred stock was not justified by existing conditions. They assert that the company is earning at least $12,000,000 a year, considerably more than sufficient to pay the full 8 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, and that, beginning in January next, quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. will be paid in the future. Insiders have been buying the stock for a couple of days, and to-day, when traders bid for it, they could only secure it at advancing figures. Opening at 63⅛, the stock sold up to 68, and closed at the latter figures. Tobacco moved up 1⅛ points, Sugar ⅝, and Chicago Gas ½. Other industrials were also firm in sympathy.

Extreme dullness was the feature of the railway list, but there was no disposition to press stock for sale. The Granger stocks gained small fractions. The coal stocks were stagnant. The agreement of the various coal companies to restrict production, details of which will be found in the news columns, was not reached until after the close of business. Manhattan sold ex dividend and closed a point higher. Baltimore and Ohio fell back to 45⅝, but closed at 46, a net loss of 2 points. Pittsburg and Western preferred dropped 5 points on sales of 100 shares. There was no gold engaged for shipment to-morrow, but foreign bankers look for a considerable amount to go on the German steamer on Tuesday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was dull. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,539,686; balances, $5,669,886; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $673,405.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were at 85.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—17@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66@66⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date.	$87,920,638
Imports for the same period.	25,148,708
Net exports.	$62,771,929
Net exports to date, 1894.	60,684,055
Net exports to date, 1893.	9,082,055
Net exports to date, 1892.	53,418,098

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330
American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Central National	177
Chemical	4,000
Commerce	210
Continental	125
Gallatin National	305
Greenwich	177
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	625
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers	170
Lincoln National	670*
Manhattan	196
Mechanics'	187½
Merchants'	195
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	237
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Park	275
Seaboard National	167
Second National	430
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	280
Western National	113

Ten shares of Third National sold at 105 and 100 American Exchange at 172.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and generally firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Burlington & Qy, con. 7s	1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½
Detroit Gas 1st	1
Peoria & P. U. 2d	2
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1½
U. P., Denver & G. 1st	1
Wabash 1st, Det. & C.	2
Wabash 2d	1⅜

DECLINED.

Metropolitan Elevated 1st	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1

Government bonds were steady. The sales on call were $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½, and $10,000 5s, registered, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96⅛	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115⅛
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

Among State securities $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s sold at 105¼ and $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 66.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	59	59	59	59	58	63	150
American Cotton Oil	18½	18¼	18½	18¼	17⅞	18¼	100
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	67	67	68½	67½	204
American Express	114	115	114	115	113	116	50
*American Sugar Refineries	105	105⅜	105	105⅜	..	..	510
*Amer. Sugar Refs., ex div	102¼	103⅜	101⅞	103	102⅞	103½	20,615
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	97¼	98¾	100
American Tobacco	71¼	72⅛	70¼	72⅛	72⅛	72¼	20,335
American Tobacco pf	98	98	98	98	97	100	3
Ann Arbor pf	26	26	26	26	26½	28½	..
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	2,104
Baltimore & Ohio	47⅛	47⅛	45⅝	46	45¾	46½	1,199
*Bay State Gas	20½	22⅜	20½	22⅜	22	23	2,100
Canada Southern	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	54½	55	930
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	60½	60½	58⅝	60⅛	58⅝	60½	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	83	82⅜	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1,700
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	104¼	104⅝	250
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148	148½	148	148½	150	152	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74¾	75¼	74¾	75⅜	75⅛	75¼	3,700
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129	129	129	129	128¾	..	400
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅞	74⅛	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	1,100
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	94	95	130
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	50½	50¾	50	50	58½	60	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3¾	3	3¾	3	3¾	750
Consolidated Gas Company	150½	161⅞	159½	160	150⅞	160	4,492
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165½	165⅝	165½	165¾	165½	167	300
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13	13¾	30
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	48	47½	47⅝	47½	47¾	4,030
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅞	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	19½	19¼	3,070
General Electric	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞	30½	31	1,300
Illinois Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	96¾	98	402
Illinois Steel Company	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68⅝	100
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	8	7¾	9¼	100
Lake Shore	151	151½	151	151½	152	152	350
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19	20	19	20	19	20	680
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52	52½	52¼	2,015
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	9¼	50
Manhattan Consolidated	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	103⅝	..	..	170
†Manhattan Consolidated	100¾	102½	100¾	102	102	102¼	3,568
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅜	108⅜	108	108	106¾	107½	50
Michigan Central	102	102	102	102	101¼	102	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22	22	22	22½	22½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	83¾	84½	68
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52	53	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13¼	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30½	30½	30⅝	500
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	29	28⅝	28¾	28⅞	29	1,150
Mobile & Ohio	22	22½	22	22½	23	24	400
*National Lead Company	31	31	31	31	29½	30¼	10
*National Linseed Oil	22	22	22	22	20	22	100
New-Jersey Central	109⅜	109⅜	108¾	109	108¾	109	1,900
New-York Central	100	100½	100	100½	100½	100¾	755
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	188	188	187	187	187	188	30
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	74	73	73	73½	..	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11¼	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32	200
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	350
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	400
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	100
Northern Pacific pf	15	15	15	15	14⅜	14⅞	100
Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8	9	50
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	200
Pacific Mail	32¼	32⅞	32	32	31⅞	32½	4,685
Philadelphia & Reading	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	7,520
Pittsburg & Western pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	29	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	162	162	161½	161½	160	165	325
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11¼	450
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	86	90	50
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	42	42½	800
Southern Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22¼	23	400
Southern Railway	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	425
Southern Railway pf	32⅝	33	32⅛	33	32⅜	33¼	1,640
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅝	32¼	31¼	32¼	32⅛	32½	3,200
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9	100
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	15	18	30
Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	2,290
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½	6⅞	700
United States Leather	11	12⅜	11	12½	12½	12⅜	2,530
*United States Leather pf	63½	68	63¼	68	67⅝	68	60,553
United States Rubber	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼	260
United States Rubber pf	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	91¼	94⅜	220
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	8	110
Wabash pf	17¾	18¼	17⅜	18⅝	18	18⅛	770
Western Union Telegraph	89	89¼	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	89	3,891
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41	41⅜	20
Wisconsin Central	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	100
Total sales							187,450

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.10	.08	.10	..	..	000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70½	5,000	70¾
		1,000	70¾
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d 3-4s, Class A	102½	4,000	102⅝
Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd	25⅞	2,000	68
		2,000	100⅜
Austin & N. W. 1st	91½	10,000	93
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	131	5,000	106
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	103⅞	5,000	125
B. & O. S. W. 1st	108	10,000	109¼
Canada South 2d	107½	2,000c	125
Cent of N. J. G. M 6s	118⅝	5,000	96½
Ches. & O. Gen 4½s	103⅝	5,000s	75
		2,000	75
C., B. & Q. Con 7s	120¼	1,000	75½
		20,000	75
C., B. & Q. Conv 5s	104½	11,000	102
C., B. & Q. Conv 5s	120¾	6,000	104½
Chi. Bur. & Quincy Neb Ext 4s	90	8,000	104¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	110	4,000	90
Chi. & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	25⅞	1,000	110
		5,000	44
		5,000	43¾
		7,000	44
		1,000	43⅞
		4,000	43¾
		6,000	44
		8,000	43⅞
		15,000	44
		10,000	44½
Chi. & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s	106	1,000	106
S. F. Deb 5s, 1933 Registered	110	1,000	110
Chi. R. I. & Pac 6s	132½	15,000	132⅝
Chi. R. I. & P. Ext 5s	105¾	15,000	105¾
Registered	102¼	5,000	102¼
Chi. R. I. & P. Deb 5s	96	10,000	96
Chi. St. L. & N. O. 1st Con 7s	105	1,000c	105
C. Ind. St. L. & C. 4s	100	2,000	100
Clev., C. Chi. & St. L. Div 4s	93	1,000	93
Col. H. V. & Tol 5s	86¼	1,000	86¼
C. H. V. & T. G. M 6s	88½	2,000	88½
Den. & R. G. Imp 5s	89	500	89
Detroit Gas Co 5s	77¾	6,000	77¾
		6,000	78
		5,000	78½
Dul. & I. R 1st	103¼	5,000	103¼
	103⅜	10,000	103⅜
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s	100	2,000	100
Total sales			

Erie 1st Mortgage	104⅝	1,000	104⅝
Erie 5th Ext Gtd 4s	102½	2,000	102½
Ft W. & D. C 1st	68	2,000	68
Gal., H. & San An 2d	100½	2,000	100½
Gal., H. & San An Mex. & P 1st 5s	93	10,000	93
Ind., Dec. & So 1st Trust Co Certfs	125	5,000	125
Kan. Pac 6s, 1898	109¼	5,000	109¼
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented	111½	3,000	111½
Laclede Gas L. Co of St. L. 1st 5s	96½	5,000	96½
L. S. & M. So 1st Coup	117	1,000	117
L. S. & M. So 2d Coup	104½	1,000	104½
Lehigh V Term 5s	113	5,000	113
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	107	1,000	107
Lo. & Nash Con.	107⅝	1,000c	107⅝
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	82¾	4,000	82¾
L. N. A. & Chi Con	101½	1,000	101½
Met Elevated 1st	121	7,000	121
Mich Cent Con 7s	118	1,000c	118
Mil. & H 1st, 1913 Consolidated	117⅛	2,000	117⅛
Mil. & Nor 1st, 1910 Main Line	116¾	3,000	116¾
Mil. & St. P. G. M 4s Series A	96⅛	3,000	96⅛
Minn. & St. L. Con 5s	101¼	1,000	101¼
Mo., K. & Tex 1st 4s	85½	13,000	85½
	85¾	5,000	85¾
		2,000	85¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex 2d	60¾	10,000	60¾
	61⅜	10,000	61⅜
	61	500	61
	61½	5,000	61½
Mobile & O. G. M 4s	66¾	5,000	66¾
	66¾	3,000	66¾
N. Y. Cent. 1st Coup	128	5,000	128
	122⅞	5,000	122⅞
	123⅜	1,000	123⅜
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 4s	96½	1,000	96½
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4s Con Deb Certfs	137½	1,000	137½
N. Y. O. & W. Con 5s	108	2,000	108
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st Refunding 5s	102	1,000	102
	102½	2,000	102½
North Pac 1st Coup	118⅜	8,000	120F
North Pac Con 5s	37	20,000	37
Trust Co Certfs	36¾	1,000	36¾
North Pac Terml 1st	107	2,000	107

Ore Imp Co Con 5s	36¼	10,000	36¼
Ore R. & Nav 1st	111½	2,000	111½
Ore Short Line 6s	106⅞	2,600	106⅞
	107	2,000	107
Trust Co Certfs	106½	10,000	106½
	59¾	7,000	59¾
	60	3,000	60
Ore S. L. & U. N. Con Tr Co Certfs	80½	10,000	80½
Penn Gos Gtd 4½s	113⅜	7,000	113⅜
Peo. & Pekin Un 2d	69½	2,000	69½
Phila. & Reading 1st Pf Inc	30⅞	20,000	30⅞
	31	10,000	31
	30⅞	10,000	30⅞
	31	25,000	31
	31½	15,000	31½
	31¾	5,000	31¾
	30⅜	20,000	30⅜
	30½	1,000	30½
2d Pf Inc	30¼	10,000	30¼
	15¼	80,000	15¼
	15⅝	10,000	15⅝
	15	1,000	15
	15¼	10,000	15¼
	15½	10,000	15½
3d Pf Inc	12¼	5,000	12¼
	12¼	25,000	12¼
	12	15,000	12
	15⅜	10,000	15⅜
	17⅜	2,000	17⅜
	12	17,000	12
	12¼	30,000	12¼
	12½	91,000	12½
	12¼	2,000	12¼
	11¾	10,000	11¾
	11¼	5,000	11¼
	11¼	10,000	11¼
	11¼	30,000	11¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s	88½	2,000	88½
Trust Co Certfs	79⅜	14,000	79⅜
	79⅛	6,000	79⅛
	79½	8,000	79½
	79½	20,000	79½
	79⅜	3,000	79⅜
	79½	2,000	79½
	79⅝	8,000	79⅝
	79¾	10,000	79¾
	79⅝	10,000	79⅝
Pitts, Shen & L. E 1st Con 5s	88¼	7,000	88¼
	88⅜	10,000	88⅜
	88¼	15,000	88¼
Pitts & West 1st	84½	7,000	84½
	80	1,000	80
Rio Grande W 1st	78½	3,000	78½
	78⅝	5,000	78⅝
	78¾	5,000	78¾
	78⅞	5,000	78⅞
Roch & Pitts Con	119½	1,000	119½
Rome, W. & Og Con	118¼	1,000	118¼
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs	85	20,000	85
St. L. & S. F. Con 4s	46½	5,000	46½
St. L. & San Fran 2d Class A	113¼	1,000	113¼

St. L. S. W 1st	71¼	1,000	71¼
St. L. S. W 2d Inc	27	6,000	27
	27½	16,000	27½
	28	10,000	28
San An. & Ar. P 4s	93⅝	5,000	93⅝
Scioto Val & N. E 4s	85½	1,000	85½
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	94½	10,000	94½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	95¾	10,000	95¾
	95¾	2,000c	95¾
	95⅝	2,000	95⅝
Tex. & N. O. Con 5s	95¼	1,000c	90
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	85½	8,000	85½
	80	1,000	80
Tex. & Pac. 2d Inc	22	2,000	22
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st Trust Co Certfs	78	13,000	78
Union Pac. 1st, 1896	99	4,000	99
Union Pac. 6s, 1897	104½	2,000	104½
Union Pac. 6s, 1898	104¾	2,000	104¾
	104¾	6,000	104¾
Union Pac. 6s, 1899	104¾	2,000	104¾
	104¾	1,000	104¾
U. P. Den. & Gulf 1st	85¾	2,000	85¾
	86	5,000	86
	86¼	5,000	86¼
	86¼	1,000	86¼
U. S. Leather Co 6s	111⅝	10,000	111⅝
Virginia Mid G. M	101	1,000	101
Wabash R. R. 1st Guarantee Stamped	101	2,000	101
Wabash R. R. 1st Det. & Chi Ext	99½	4,000	99½
Wabash 2d 5s	75½	4,000	75½
	76	6,000	76
	76¼	2,000	76¼
	76¼	1,000	76¼
	76⅜	2,000	76⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s	108	2,000	108
	108¼	1,000	108¼
W. N. Y. & Penn Gen	46¼	2,000	46¼
W. U. Col. Trust 5s	103⅝	6,000	103⅝
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st	46⅜	1,000	46⅜
	46¼	1,000	46¼
Trust Co Certfs	46	11,000	46
	47	3,000	47
	46	21,000	46
	46½	3,000	46½
	46	2,000	46
	46½	2,000	46½
			$1,474,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
*Albany & Sus	170	..
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf	35	40
American T. & C.	94½	95½
†A. T. & S. Fé, pf., when issued.	25½	25½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Ill. pf.	131	..
Boston A. L., pf.	104½	106
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	..	52
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..
Burl., C. R. & N.	55	..
Canadian Pacific	54½	55¼
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	16¼	16½
Chicago & Alton	156	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	46½	47½
*C. & E. Ill., pf.	100	102
C., C. C. & St. L.	40½	41
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	30¼	31
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	72	..
Col., H. V. & T.	17⅜	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57	61
Commercial Cable	180	180
Consol. Coal	30	..
Del. & Hudson	120	120¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12½
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	95¾	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	62
Ev. & T. H.	29½	35
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45½	55
Flint & P. M.	10	12
Gt. Nor. pf.	117	122
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	¼
Homestake	30	..
H. & Texas	1¼	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17½	..
Int. Conduit & Insulating	25	40
Iowa Central	9½	10
Iowa Central pf.	34	35
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas	22½	23
Laclede Gas pf.	83½	84½
L. E. & W.	21¾	22
L. E. & W. pf.	73½	74

	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	84½	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	25	26
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Man. Beach	4½	9
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Mich. Pen. Car	..	20
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	..	59
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1¼	2
Minn. Iron	67	68
†Nat. Lead pf.	88	89¼
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	44	50
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	..	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in pd.	12¾	12⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in pd.	22⅞	23¼
Nor. & W. pf.	9¼	9⅝
Northw. Tel.	100½	..
Ohio Su.	5	15
Oregon Imp.	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	17	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6½	7½
Penn. Coal	320	350
Peo. & East.	6½	10
Peo. D. & E.	3	3¾
P., C. C. & St. L.	16½	17½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	56	58
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	15½	16½
†Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	17	19
Rio G. W. pf.	40	43
R., W. & O.	119	120½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1
St. P. & Dul.	26	28
St. P. & O pf.	123	124
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Silver bullion certs.	66	66½
Tol. & O. C.	35	40
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	75
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	12
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	9
U. P., D. & G.	3	4
U. S. Express	42	45
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	13	13½
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	25½	26½
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. U. Beef	8	9

*Ex dividend. †Unlisted.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,548,520, against $2,567,916 last week, and $2,063,077 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,396,643 against $2,400,954 last week, and $1,958,258 the same week last year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	102½	108⅝	101⅞	103	10,680
Am. Tobacco	71	72⅛	70¼	72⅛	9,990
A. T. & S. F.	16¼	16½	16¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
10 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

RUSSELL SAGE,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Central Trust Company certificates for first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company are hereby informed that, pursuant to the arrangements authorized at a meeting of the certificate holders held Dec. 9, 1895, the Central Trust Company of New-York is now prepared to distribute to certificate holders 100 per cent. on their certificates in new five per cent. first mortgage bonds of The Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company ex January, 1896, coupon.

At the time of such distribution of bonds the outstanding Central Trust Company certificates must be submitted to the Trust Company, which will cause the same to be stamped with a notice setting forth the fact of such delivery and stating that such certificates are subject to the benefits and burdens of the agreements heretofore adopted as amended.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and stock of THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from said Trust Company. This agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without expense if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

Negotiable receipts will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The frequently recuring necessity for prompt and united action by such security holders upon questions affecting their interests makes it important that deposits be made at once.

Dated December 12th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 34, 52, 97, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 184, 136, 183, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1896.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr. }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-third ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st October, 1895.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED: $1,000 each.—Nos. 2, 140, 272, 437, 451, 502, 572, 857, 999.
$500 each.—Nos. 68, 127, 148, 224, 330.
$100 each.—Nos. 47, 59, 79, 83, 97.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 88, 90, 94, 98, 101, 166, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 131, 139, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 180, 182, 188, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 209, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 228, 229, 231, 232, 238, 239, 242, 243, 249, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 261, 266, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 286, 291, 292, 294, 295, 317, 325, 326, 327, 354, 339, 340, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 378, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 394, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 421, 424, 425, 428, 435, 437, 445, 446, 447, 449, 453, 459, 473, 475, 476, 478, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 500.

SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 3, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 101, 106, 107, 108, 111, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 124, 130, 132, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 162, 172, 199, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 246, 247, 249, 250, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 303, 313, 314, 317, 321, 341, 342, 348, 350, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 370, 376, 382, 383, 385, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 400, 416, 417, 420, 503, 505.

SERIES C.—of $100 each—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 52, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 138, 141, 144, 146, 147, 152, 157, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 173, 174, 175, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 333, 334, 338, 341, 348, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 379, 381, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390, 428, 429, 432, 433, 437, 436, 437, 441, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 460, 462, 465, 466, 477, 480, 481, 495, 499, 508, 509, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 521, 522, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 537, 542, 543, 548, 554, 552, 553, 563, 566, 569, 573, 574, 575, 582, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 632, 633, 640, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 656, 658, 660, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 673, 675, 678, 679, 682, 686, 690, 691, 693, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 716, 717, 719, 723, 724, 727, 729, 730, 731, 732, 738, 745, 749, 750, 751, 753, 755, 756, 758, 762, 765, 768, 774, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 793, 795, 796, 797, 798, 809, 813, 819, 824, 834, 835, 836, 839, 847, 848, 849, 851, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 869, 870, 874, 875, 878, 879, 880, 882, 883, 884, 886, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 905, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 921, 929, 930, 933, 935, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 947, 949, 950, 958, 961, 963, 964, 965, 969, 970, 972, 977, 978, 985, 987, 994, 996, 1,000, 1,004, 1,006, 1,008, 1,009, 1,078, 1,080, 1,101, 1,104, 1,109, 1,110, 1,240, 1,241, 1,252, 1,254, 1,255, 1,261, 1,262, 1,264, 1,268, 1,272, 1,274, 1,283, 1,285, 1,286, 1,283, 1,289, 1,290, 1,294, 1,299, 1,301, 1,304, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,315, 1,316, 1,319, 1,320, 1,341, 1,343, 1,401, 1,402, 1,403, 1,404, 1,405, 1,406, 1,408, 1,409, 1,421, 1,424, 1,425, 1,428, 1,435, 1,437, 1,445, 1,446, 1,447, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,453, 1,502, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,753.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in American currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st January, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1895.

MEXICO, 31st October, 1895.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, December 2, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Co.:

Your attention is called to the fact that, as provided in the Company's by-laws, the stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Monday, December 23, until 10 A. M., Tuesday, December 31, 1895. Respectfully,

EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 35 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Dec. 11, 1895.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend payable out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ PER CENT.) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ PER CENT.) on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on Dec. 31, 1895.

Transfer books of the company will be closed from Jan. 1, 1896, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 16, 1896.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Dec. 7, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 209.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for November, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 20th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE HIGHLAND MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared; payable at the office of the Co., San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York on the 20th inst. LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on Dec. 23, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 14. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. P. WOLCOTT, Secretary.

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, December 11th, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 109.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopen on the morning of January 2d next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$10,000 Miss., Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtg 4s, 1990.
$4,000 Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 4s, 1917.
$5,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1982.
$4,000 Wabash R. R. (Detroit & Chic. Extn.) 1st Mtge. 5s, 1941.
$5,000 South Yuba Water Co. 6s, 1910.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Consld. Deb. 5s, 1913.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d Consld. Mtge. Bds., (J. P. Morgan & Co., certf.)
3 shs. Housatonic Natl. Bank, Stockbridge, Mass.
5 shs. Connecticut Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
4 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Carter Silk Manufacturing Co.
2 shs. American Grocery Co., 1st pfd.
10 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Casino Co.
2 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Water Co.
2 shs. Rudolf Iocum Assoc.
4 shs. Chicago Gas Co. (Trust Co. certf.)
4 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., Brooklyn.
2 shs. Manhattan Railway Co.
2 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pfd.
2 shs. Homewood Terra Mining Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
10 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
80 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
150 shs. Iowa Central R'way. Co. pfd.
90 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$2,000 Central R. R. of N. J., 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1899.
$3,000 Central R. R. of N. J., 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Erie Railway Co., Consld. Mtge., 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 Col. & Indiana Central R. R. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fd. Bds., 1904.
$5,000 State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$1,000 State of North Carolina Consld. Debt 4 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$5,000 Iowa Central R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. 1938.
5 shs. Riverdale Park Co.
660 shs. Niagara Mining & Smelting Co.
2,250 shs. Capitan Mining Co. of Col.
100 shs. Marshall Coal Co.
$1,000 Marshall Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bond, 1920.
125 shs. Ohio Valley R. R. Co.
100 shs. Queens County Brewing Co.

By Order of Administrators.

34 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
1 sh. Continental Ins. Co.

By Order of Trustees.

11 shs. Broadway Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Hecker Jones Jewell Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.

For account of whom it may concern.

164 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Crown Hill Colliery Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910, (hypd.)
752 shs. Topeka Land & Development Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (hypd.)
150 shs. The McDonald Natl. Bank Co., (hypd.)
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., Nov. 1895, coup., (hypd.)
$1,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Con. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast El. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1945, (hypd.)

Surrogate Notices.

RHEIMS, LEON.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JENNIE RHEIMS, Lillie Rheims, Comtesse de Roussy de Sales, Gaston R. Rheims, Charles Rheims, Georges Rheims, and Raoul Rheims, Julien Le Cesne, Julien Agneliet, Anne Leahey, The Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Leon Rheims, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, (1895,) at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles de Rousi, Frederic Lauret and Charles Coudert, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, such guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
n9-law6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, this twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS. HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-law6mS

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-law6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Hilton, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. HILTON, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASPAR SCHAEFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles H. Fuller, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1895. FRITZ I. SCHAEFER, CONRAD STRONGES, Executors. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, New-York City. je22-law6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-law6mSa

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-law6mS

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 25 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. L. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator. W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, 11 Montgomery St., Jersey City. s27-law6mS

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LEOPOLD HAAS, plaintiff, against NATHAN RITTERMAN, Rosie Kirsch, John Lees, Martin E. Deegan, Henry Frost, Richard Marowitz, Richard Blum, Isaac Friedman, Richard Gagel, Richard Welsenbach, Richard Springer Richard Marcus, David Gagel, Richard Frost, Richard Killiger, Richard Weber, Richard Rice, Richard Wanger, Richard Panser, Richard Weser, Richard Messinger, and Richard Frankenthal, the said names Richard and David in each case being fictitious, the real given names of said persons being unknown to plaintiff, and they being tenants or otherwise occupants of portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, and Martin Storz, defendants:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office and office, No. 25 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

To Rosie Kirsch, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 6th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Number 25 Chambers Street, New-York City. d7-law6wS

CITY COURT OF NEW-YORK.—ADOLPH GABRIEL, plaintiff, against FREDERICK L. STINNES, William Murrow, and Thomas D. Morse, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated N. Y., Nov. 7th, 1895.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Frederick L. Spinney, William A. Burrow, and Thomas D. Morse.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Chief Justice of the City Court of New-York, dated the 3rd day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New-York in the City Hall in the City of New-York. Dated N. Y., Dec. 6th, 1895. Yours, etc.,

M. WARLEY PLATZEK,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated November 19th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. B. BREWSTER & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, under the said firm name of J. B. Brewster & Co., that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said J. B. Brewster & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before February 10th, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895. JOHN A. GARVER, Assignee. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New-York City. n23-law6wS&Ja4

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1,125 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Dec. 9, 1895.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 O'CLOCK A. M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with alguiettes and shoulder knots, wool blankets, bedsheets, uniform buttons, linen collars, facing cloth, spool cotton, cotton duck, blouse flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, shirting and cape lining flannel, Berlin gloves, gold lace, cork and felt helmets, helmet trimmings, corset and white jeans, kersey, leggins, music pouches, mattresses, mattress covers, naphthaline, overshoes, rubber ponchos, pickaxe helves, pillows, pillow cases, black and canvas padding, muslin shirts, barrack shoes, calfskin shoes, wool stockings, shovels, shiesh, tent stoves, pipe, poles and pins, linen thread, undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state date when they will commence deliveries and the quantities they will deliver monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL AND REGIMental Colors.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dept., No. 1425 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Monday, December 16, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department on sale only with 11 national colors, silk; 33 national colors, service; 12 national standards, cavalry, silk; 1 battalion color, engineers, silk; 26 regimental colors, infantry, silk; 7 regimental colors, artillery, silk. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to

AIR FOR RAILWAY CARS

The Problem of Ventilation a Bothersome One.

DIFFICULTIES THAT MUST BE MET

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Spent in Making Experiments—Importance to Passengers.

The bad ventilation of railway carriages in Winter is a fact so generally observed by travelers that there is a disposition to look upon it as an evil without a remedy.

It is true that the large railway companies have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars making experiments which might lead to an improvement in the ventilation of their cars, but no simple, practical, and cheap method of accomplishing this result has yet met with entire acceptance by competent judges.

In order to insure a proper supply of pure air in a modern fifty-foot railway car seating fifty-eight persons it is necessary that the inlets and outlets for ventilation should be large enough to change all the air in the car every two minutes. If the fresh air is admitted at or over a speed of three and a half miles an hour a draft will be felt, especially if the air coming in is colder than that already in the car.

Yet it is imperative, if the health of passengers is not to suffer, that the carbonic acid which they breathe out from their lungs should never exceed 6 or 7 parts in 10,000 of the ordinary atmosphere. In a number of scientific tests made on the air in various kinds of passenger trains in actual operation, it was found that the amount of carbonic acid present averaged more than three times the highest quantity compatible with good health, in sleeping cars, and about twice the quantity in ordinary day coaches.

These tests were made on trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad during January and February, 1894, by a Special Committee on Car Ventilation of the Master Carbuilders' Association of the United States. It was conceded that the railroad on which these tests were made would show as good results as any other first-class line in the country.

Most of the difficulties in the ventilation of railway cars in Winter are obvious. Passengers require that the cars shall be comfortably warm and that draughts shall not be allowed to play upon them either through open windows or through special ventilators in the top and sides of the cars. The result is that in long runs the unhealthful carbonic acid gas accumulates faster than it is removed, and the passengers get headaches and suffer from unnatural drowsiness.

The change from a healthful to an unhealthful state of air in the car comes on so gradually that those immersed in it do not perceive the change through the evidence of their senses. Yet a passenger coming into the car from the fresh air outside can at once feel its stuffy, unpleasant condition, though he becomes accustomed to the bad air in a few minutes. It is this absence of the sense of an ever-present danger which makes bad ventilation such a subtle menace to health.

When it is remembered that the main effort of all the agents of public health throughout the civilized world is to devote their energies to the insuring of ventilation—that is, to the removal of carbonic acid gas as fast as it is formed by human lungs—in schools, factories, and tenement houses, it will be seen how important it is that the railway companies should act wisely and boldly in order to make the healthfulness of traveling at least equal to that of staying at home.

The ideal conditions of ventilation in railway cars were admirably summarized by the Committee on Ventilation which reported to the Master Carbuilders' Association at its meeting in Saratoga on June 12, 1894. These were ten in number, as follows:

1. The admission of 30 cubic feet per minute per passenger of fresh air, and the carrying off of an equal amount of foul air, Summer and Winter.
2. The fresh air so admitted must not be moving at a speed of more than three or four miles per hour in Winter time.
3. Fresh air admitted must be at a temperature in Winter time of about 70° Fahrenheit.
4. Fresh air so admitted in Winter time must have added to it a proper degree of moisture for the temperature at which it is admitted, according to the average humidity of the atmosphere when at 70° Fahrenheit in the climate in which the cars are running.
5. No system of Winter ventilation can be successful unless means for the fresh air supply are provided independently of and separately from the windows and doors, as well as the ventilators for carrying off the foul air.
6. The fresh, warm air should be distributed through as many openings and as low down as can be conveniently arranged for, and the foul air should be carried off through as many small openings in the roof and sides of the car as can be conveniently arranged for in Winter.
7. The ventilation should be entirely independent of the speed of the train, and act equally as well whether the car is standing or running.
8. The ventilation should be so arranged that there will be an excess of pressure inside the car, so that all draughts will be outward instead of inward, and smoke and dust thus excluded.
9. It is most desirable that double windows should be used, and so arranged that they can be locked fast in Winter time, but readily opened in Summer time.
10. It is most desirable that an inside swinging door be used, so as to form an air lock or inside vestibule, to prevent the admission of cold air and dust every time the doors to the platform are opened.

By reading over these ten conditions it will easily be seen that they ask for nothing more than is obtained in every modern building to-day in Winter time. The only difficulty is to apply them to a moving train at a reasonable outlay.

The committee further on in its report describes what it considered the most perfect ventilating apparatus then submitted to it. This consisted briefly in a wind scoop through which a current of air was forced by the motion of the train through loose excelsior above which ice was placed. The air was cleansed, purified and cooled by passing through this chamber. In Summer the cooled air was admitted into the car without further preparation; in Winter it passed through a hot-air chamber and was distributed through the car by means of registers.

This system, without its cleansing chamber, is in practical effect to-day on one train running out of Jersey City belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The air is taken in by a scoop at the side of the car and passed through a heater. There is an adjustable ventilator at each end of the car by which the passenger can regulate the supply of fresh warmed air according to his liking.

The first of these ventilators was used by Col. Mann for his boudoir cars many years ago, and, curiously enough, its results in Winter satisfied the passengers better than its results in Summer. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was told yesterday by a railroad expert who remembered Col. Mann's boudoir cars very well, that the passengers complained that the cooled air had a clammy feel about it, which was unpleasant. It may have been, however, that this result was due to the bad handling of the apparatus by the porters in charge of it.

The apparent adaptation of the Mann process, which is now in use on one of the through trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, was perfected and installed by W. G. Creamer of this city, who is regarded by competent critics as one of the foremost authorities on car ventilation in the country.

Yet, by referring to the ideal conditions, it will be seen that neither of these methods of supplying a car with pure air meets the requirements of the seventh condition, because the ventilation is not independent of the speed of the train. With the average requirement that the air in a car must be entirely changed every two minutes, both these systems break down as soon as the train comes to a standstill, or is only moving slowly.

M. N. Forney, the celebrated railway expert, and also the editor and proprietor of The American Engineer and Railroad Journal, said recently in his paper that he had been writing editorials on car ventilation at frequent intervals for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Forney, in the course of his article, after insisting upon the importance of fresh air as indispensable for good health, says:

> It is singular, too, what curious superstitions are believed in with reference to ventilation. One of these is the delusion that to ventilate a apartment of any kind, all that is needed is to make an opening of some kind at the top, and that the air will then very obligingly proceed to flow out of that aperture. Ordinarily it will do nothing of the kind. If the reader has ever undertaken to drive a drove of pigs which have broken into a cornfield out through a gap in the fence he will find that they are inclined to go everywhere else excepting through such an outlet. In his efforts to surround the pigs and drive them out, he may learn a lesson in ventilation.
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> Air, like the pigs, is averse to escape unless it is forced to do it. As a matter of fact, we are living at the bottom of a great ocean of air. We might get a clearer idea of the condition of things if we would imagine that we were all mermen or mermaids, and that the bottom of the ocean was our dwelling place, and that railroads and railroad cars existed there, and that we all breathed water instead of air, somewhat as the fishes do. It will be imagined, further, that in some aquatic train a car was occupied by sixty voyagers, and that the water in it became vitiated. What folly it would be to expect that if a number of openings were made in the top of it hecar the water in it would immediately flow out! It would be impossible for it to do this unless some other water was admitted to take the place of that which escaped. If the car were not water-tight, or if its doors or windows were opened, some fresh water might thus enter, an a corresponding quantity of that in the car might escape, but the supply of fresh water would thus be, in a great measure, accidental, irregular, and uncertain. To have a constant supply provision would have to be made for that which is impure to escape, and also for the admission of an equal supply of fresh water. Besides this, the water in the car, like all other inanimate matter, would be inert. It would have no disposition to move unless compelled to. A motive force would be required to move it. This might be supplied by the buoyancy produced by warming the water, or from currents produced by the movement of the train, or from mechanical means, such as a pump.
>
> Exactly analogous conditions exist at the surface of the earth. These are at the bottom of the great ocean of air. To change that in a car, provision must be made for a quantity of bad air to escape, and an equal quantity—enough to keep that which is breathed reasonably pure—to enter, and some sufficient motive force must be supplied to cause the air to move. It will not do it of its own volition, or because we may want it to do so. Adequate inlets, outlets, and motive force are three absolute essentials to produce good ventilation. Unless we have all of them it will be impossible.
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> It is Mr. Forney's conclusion that convenient ventilators should be placed in each car so that passengers could open and shut them at will without letting in drafts. The objection to this system is that they would admit only cold air and so lower the temperature of the car to the discomfort of other passengers.

PLANS OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS

John G. Woolley of Chicago a Leading Candidate for the Presidential Nomination —The Platform.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—Homer L. Castle returned to-day from Chicago, where he has been attending the Prohibition National Committee meeting. Speaking of the plans of his party, Mr. Castle said:

"At the coming convention there will be 1,240 delegates and 1,240 alternates, and at a minimum calculation we expect an attendance of 15,000 people.

"The prominent candidates who will be urged for nomination for the Presidency are John G. Woolley of Chicago and Joshua Levering, a coffee merchant of Baltimore. Woolley is the stronger man and his chances for securing the nomination are good. Ricketts of Wilkesbarre, Penn., might loom up as a dark horse. Comparatively little interest, however, will centre on the Presidential nomination, as, of course, we are well aware that at the present time we have no chance to put our man in the chair at Washington.

"The principal contest in the convention will be on the question of platform. Generally speaking, the West is in favor of a broad platform, the supporters of which wish to go in for all manner of reforms all over the country, while the East favors the single-plank platform which has for its object the destruction of the liquor traffic only.

"In connection with the National Convention there will be the international collegiate National prohibition oratorical contest, which will take place in the Exposition Building the evening before the convention meets. There will also be a convention of the editors of Prohibition newspapers."

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

Its Thirteenth Annual Meeting to be Held at Yale University.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America will be held at Yale University, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 26, 27, and 28. The first session will begin at 10 A. M., Thursday Dec. 26, and will consist of a report of the Secretary and Treasurer, the appointment of committees, the introduction of new business, and then will follow the reading and discussion of papers.

The association meets in this city upon an invitation extended by the Modern Language Club of Yale University. The official headquarters of the meeting will be in Osborn Hall, on the college campus, where all the sessions will be held. The general rendezvous for the gentlemen of the association will be at the Graduates' Clubhouse, which, by courtesy of its Board of Governors, will be opened with all privileges to the members of the association.

The officers of the association for 1895 are: President—James Morgan Hart, Cornell University; Secretary—James W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University; Treasurer—Marion D. Leonard, University of Pennsylvania; Executive Council, in addition to the above-named officers—Kuno Francke, Harvard University; Albert S. Cook, Yale University; Hugo A. Rennert, University of Pennsylvania; Albert H. Tolman, University of Chicago; George A. Hench, University of Michigan; John E. Matzke, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Alcee Fortier, Tulane University; J. B. Henneman, University of Tennessee; Charles H. Ross, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala.

FOR THE DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE

The Bid of Z. F. Magill Will Be Passed upon Next Week.

When Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department found that there was but one bid, a few days ago, for the final disposition of garbage other than by dumping at sea, he determined to report the matter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting next Monday, on the ground that the bid was defective, because but one surety was offered, where two are required.

The bid was for $306,000, and it was made by Z. F. Magill of Troy. His surety was the American Surety Company. Controller Fitch said yesterday that if the fact that there was but one surety was the only objection Mr. Magill would probably get the contract. The Controller called attention to the fact that one surety, if it is a company, is sufficient.

If Mr. Magill, who is a Troy Republican, gets the contract it is said that it is his purpose to erect a furnace outside the city limits. He has no less than twelve places in view, any one of which, he says, would be a desirable site, but until his bid is accepted and the terms with the city completed he will not decide upon the site. The furnaces will be capable of burning eighty tons an hour. The incinerating system which Mr. Magill uses is known as the Brown system. Crude petroleum and steam oil are mixed with the garbage, and a gas thus generated which effectually burns it.

Mission Work in Greenland.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Missionary work among the Eskimo is evidently no picnic. The Church Missionary Society has just received the journal of the Rev. E. J. Peck, who is working somewhere in the arctic regions. "We are here," he writes, "in the depth of a trying Winter, in the midst of a starving and heathen people, without human sympathy or support." Nevertheless, they manage to get along, and find that seal steaks are more digestible than canned meats. But food of any kind is often scarce, and Mr. Peck had frequently to take the frozen bread to bed with him, "and through the heat generated in my fur bag it was quite thawed by the morning." On one occasion the settlement was attacked by a pack of hungry dogs, who made war upon the skin church, and made sad havoc of it. But they were put to flight, and the "tabernacle in the wilderness" was duly repaired.

Will Remain New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N.J., Dec. 13.—The project to change this city's name from New-Brunswick to Brunswick will undoubtedly come to naught. A delver in historical lore shows that it has always been called by the former name in legal and other documents and by individuals, except once or twice by Washington and an early Chief Justice, who were not familiar with local events, and points out the fact that there are several cities called Brunswick in the United States, but only one New-Brunswick. Old as well as new timers think that the name as it is at present is good enough to keep.

TO CHOOSE RACING DATES

English Yacht Clubs to Arrange a Regatta Schedule.

THE NEW RATING RULE CRITICISED

Scantling Should Have Been Graded by the Racing Association—Work on Mr. Goelet's 20-Rater Being Hurried.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 4.—The Yacht Racing Association has at length supplied British yachtsmen with a sensation which will be welcomed all round the coast of Great Britain and Ireland. It has summoned a meeting of representatives of the leading yacht clubs of the United Kingdom to a meeting to be held in the Langham Hotel, London, on the 19th inst., to arrange the regattas round the British and Irish coasts, at such dates during the season of 1896 as will prevent the interference of one regatta with another, and so utilize to the best advantage the days when regattas can be held. This may seem a reasonable and practical arrangement, but it has taken about twenty-five years to bring the result about. The Clyde Yacht Clubs have always fallen into such arrangements as might suit English visitors, and other Scotch clubs as well. The Royal Mersey of Liverpool, the clubs in Dublin Bay, Belfast Lough, and the Royal Cork, have always done their best to make harmonious arrangements. It will be wondered at how any other British yacht clubs have avoided following the example set by the Scotch and Irish clubs. The truth is, that the persistent insolence of certain English Channel yacht clubs has been wholly to blame for endangering the sport all these years. These clubs fixed the dates of their regattas in defiance of clashing with fixtures elsewhere, and constant remonstrance was unavailing.

It has been explained that there is a "general vagueness" as to the form which racing boats under the new rule may develop. This is a dreadful state of matters for owners, designers, and builders, on the eve of adopting the new rule, which this confession, of course, intimates is nothing better than "a leap in the dark." One point of interest which Americans will foresee is that the New-York Yacht Club will not be troubled with challenges until "the leap in the dark" is tested. How the sport at the present date should have to fall back on "a leap in the dark" must be regarded by Americans as intensely funny.

To assist at guesses about the advantages or disadvantages of the new rule, the Royal London Yacht Club has opened its rooms in London for a competitive exhibition of models designed to illustrate the new rule. But this exhibition, instead of being run now, when its suggestions might be of value, is not to be opened till Spring, after designers and builders have committed themselves to their own interpretation of the new rule, which, like the mystic writing on the wall, is evidently in want of another Prophet Daniel to explain it. The opinion gains ground that no new rule was wanted, but what was wanted was some control over the scaling of yachts to prevent boats being built of such slim material that in any jump of a sea they leaked at every seam. For the Yacht Racing Association to lay down elaborate rules according to tonnage, by which the frames and planks of racing boats must not be lighter or thinner than provided for by the rules, ought to have been simple enough. Instances have been given of small raters built under the present rule opening out to such an extent that they threatened to swamp, and an argument in favor of the new rule is that, with a more compact form, planks will not be liable to open out. But this is absurd, since, if the build is not so liable to strain, the timbers will be made lighter and the planks thinner. As the wiseacres who make up the Yacht Racing Association ought to have foreseen, no change of rule in any check to prevent the build being dangerously slim without some sufficient and official check.

In Robertson's yard, Sandbank, Clyde, where about 100 craft have been taken ashore for the Winter, a great many small raters are included, and from the manner in which some of them have been hogged and twisted it is surprising how they have been kept afloat.

The Emperor of Germany is the most munificent donor of prizes the sport has ever been favored with. He is determined to make Kiel the most attractive yachting port in the world. His huge steam yacht Hohenzollern has been laid up for the Winter, and his smaller steam yacht, Alexandra, with which he goes through the many canals of North Germany, also. He has chartered the White Heather yacht, owned by Mr. Cecil Leigh, for the Winter, and goes with her to the Riviera regattas in the Spring, where he will have the Prince of Wales for his guest, and will meet the Czarewitch and other Emperors and Princes. There is no rumor afloat as to where Queen Victoria goes in the Spring, but it was rumored last Spring that she would again go to Florence.

A bitter feud is waging in the columns of The Field upon protesting. One of the combatants insists that, unless a protest is made by a rival in the race, the Racing Committee ought not take into consideration any mere hearsay information. But, as the law stands, committees are required to examine into complaints made on hearsay evidence, and the other debater says that a law which is not acted to be enforced. Hearsay evidence is hardly allowed in our law courts, and why it should be laid before a committee without the legal qualification of understanding what is evidence and what is not is hard to see. As soon as a race is clear of the flagship, there is the greatest difficulty of knowing who is to blame without witnesses. No protest is more common than to hail a rival and tell him not to bear away on his right to leeward. But, the yacht challenged being in the weather berth, can allege without fear of contradiction that the wind was heading, and it could not possibly help, and keep the canvas drawing. But the illustrations of the difficulties are endless.

A good Clyde story of twenty years ago came about over a race between three Irish fifteen-tonners and a Clyde fifteen. When the match finished the whole four had protest flags in their rigging, and there was curiosity to know who had been killed in the sea fight. The Captains, crews, owners, and friends arrived in the Royal Clyde Clubhouse, where there was difficulty in preventing a renewal of the battle. It was not a case of considering protests, but a case of keeping the peace and saving the furniture. One complainer explained that he was luffing for a passage between the Irish yacht ahead and the shore, when his bowsprit got over the taffrail of the Irish yacht. The Irish Captain handed the tiller to another, took the bowsprit under his arm, and with his clasp knife cut through everything except the weather stay. Without jib bobstay or bowsprit rigging the cutter, of course, fell astern. The committee asked the Irish Captain if he thought it was right to try to luff the other yacht ashore. "Begad, I would have luffed my own father ashore if he provoked me as much, and as for cutting his bowsprit gear adrift, on racing days our rule is, no strangers admitted on board."

The twenty-rater for Mr. Ogden Goelet by Sibbick is being hurried forward and is getting planked already. It looks as if the hurrying means that Mr. Goelet intends racing her at the Mediterranean regattas, for which his chartered steamer, the White Ladye, is being got ready at Southampton. It only requires Italian and Austrian yachtsmen to follow French yachtsmen to fill up the Winter recess to complete a round of yacht racing which will fill in the whole year.

Lord Dunraven's big cruiser, 120 rating, building by Summers & Payne, Southampton, is getting planked up and hurried forward, and it looks as if she is also intended for the Mediterranean regattas. If so, Lord Dunraven's feverish pulse may get quieted by the sea breezes.

Most Dangerous Reef on English Coast

From The London Standard.

The Manacles Rocks, situated about midway between Falmouth Roadstead and the Lizard Point, are considered the most dangerous point on our English coast. These rocks cover a considerable space, and extend seaward about three miles from the coast. At low water their bold and sharp spurs, jutting out of the sea, are to be seen stretching right across the natural direction for a ship to take in making for Falmouth. Thoroughly to appreciate the danger for vessels here, one has only to take up a position on a bold headland overlooking this wide expanse of sea, when these rocks can be seen at low water covering an immense tract of ground, over which vessels are continually passing up and down at high water.

Every Winter, and sometimes in the Summer months, fearful wrecks take place on these rocks, attended with considerable loss of life. These disasters take place at night, when it is probable that the men in charge of a ship are uncertain of their position. There is a large bell placed between two and three miles out at sea to warn vessels of danger. But during a stormy and windy night it must surely be most difficult to catch the sound of this bell, particularly so if the wind carries the sound away from the ship passing these rocks. There was a rumor some time back in this neighborhood that a generous Cornish man, Passmore Edwards, had offered to build a lighthouse for this scene of dread to the sailor.

It was, however, understood that this offer was not accepted, because this light might cause men in charge of a ship to take it for the Lizard Point or St. Antony, at the entrance into Falmouth Harbor. But surely a bright red light as a sign of danger might be used for the purpose of pointing out the ground occupied by the Manacles.

There is a bold headland overlooking these rocks, which would make an excellent position for a light. It could be seen at a great distance out at sea. Men in charge of a ship at night would not then be left to mere conjecture as to the position of these rocks.

DYNAMITE USED BY CUBANS

STORY OF THE RAILROAD WRECK AT EL LUGARENO.

Three Men Killed and Several Passengers Wounded—Report by Ignacio Agramonte, Who Escaped.

Ignacio Agramonte, Jr., son of the celebrated Cuban General, who was killed in the last war, and Secretary of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, in a letter to a relative in this city describes as follows the recent wreck at El Lugareno, which was caused by the insurgents with dynamite:

"We left Puerto Principe on the morning of the 26th. Our train was preceded a few minutes by a locomotive, thoroughly protected with iron sheets, and with a strong guard on board. This locomotive—No. 6—was in charge of Manuel de la Torre, the engineer. Our train was drawn by the locomotive Centenario, which was the newest and most perfect belonging to the company. Francisco Bejarano y Rodriguez was the engineer in charge, with N. Artila and J. Rubio as firemen. We had a mixed train—ten cattle cars, six cars of general cargo, third, second, and first class coaches, and an iron car, in which there were about twenty soldiers.

"Las Minas was passed, and the train was approaching the station of El Lugareno. The latter is a pretty little place, dotted with sugar houses, and the residences of men employed on the plantation. Thick woods of oak, palms, and other trees extended for some little distance along the side of the track at this point, and for several miles back, forming a secure place from which to attack and a safe retreat. The advance locomotive passed the bridge known as No. 12. Our train approached and passed in safety. Suddenly we heard a rifle shot, followed almost immediately by a deafening report; the next instant we were all in a jumble. I was thrown violently against the forward end of the car. My wife and mother, who were with me, were thrown in the opposite direction. The crashing of iron and timbers, the bellowing of cattle, and the general confusion which followed cannot easily be described.

"We knew at once that insurgents had blown up the train, and thought an attack might follow. Every one remained motionless for an instant, awaiting the expected shower of bullets, but none came.

"I rushed from our car, with difficulty managed to get to the ground, and there beheld a wreck such as I had never seen before. Rails were twisted as though they were ribbons. The locomotive had been hurled fifty feet to one side, and was a useless mass of iron. Of the tender nothing was left but a pile of coal, wood, chains, and bars. The cattle cars were smashed into kindling, and the wheels were wrenched from the axles and scattered in every direction. Cattle, dead and dying, were strewn along the road for a hundred feet. From amidst the tangled mass of iron which had formed the tender we extracted the two firemen. One had an arm and a leg missing, and his head and body were badly bruised. The other was almost separated, piece from piece. Our engineer was unrecognizable. His head was nearly severed from his body, and both arms were gone. The brakeman of the train, who was in one of the cattle cars, was thrown by the explosion thirty feet in the air, alighting in a lot of cattle, they partially breaking his fall. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and had one arm broken.

"As I jumped from the train, I saw beneath a clump of trees a group of about twelve men, armed with rifles and machetes. They looked at their work for a moment, and then at a signal from their leader disappeared in the woods.

"The Spanish troops in the meantime remained in the iron car, expecting the attack, which did not follow.

"I immediately telegraphed for assistance and for a wrecking train from Nuevitas to repair the track. Almost all of the cattle were killed outright or injured to such an extent that it was necessary to end their misery. Every car except the first-class coach and the iron car of the soldiers was badly damaged. The third-class coach was, like the cattle cars, totally demolished. The second-class car was jammed into ours, and ours was perched half way up on the roof of the iron car.

"On review, we found that my wife had sustained an injury in the side of the jaw, my sister was more or less bruised, and I had a sprained wrist. My mother escaped with a few scratches in the arm. Most of the passengers were pretty badly shaken up.

"The bodies of the three men killed—that is, all we could find of them—were sent to Puerto Principe. The brakeman was sent to Nuevitas for medical attention. The conductor and other brakemen, although badly shaken, remained with us.

"Upon examination, we found that the insurgents had cut a little path from the edge of the woods to the track, and had there, between the ties, buried a dynamite torpedo, connecting it with a wire to the electric battery in their retreat. They allowed the first locomotive to pass in safety, but as soon as the second was over the torpedo they touched the button of the electric instrument, and dynamite did the rest. Every attempt to ship cattle over the road toward Havana, without paying a tax to the insurgent Government, meets with a similar result. Troops came at once from outlying districts, and started in pursuit of the insurgents, but you might as well look for needles in a haystack as to try to find those men when they skip into the woods.

"So far, our road has lost three engines out of a total of nine, and had any number of cars smashed into kindling wood. Until the present disaster I had no idea of the destructive force of dynamite. We escaped miraculously with our lives, but I am sure the insurgents did not know we were on board, or they would not have blown up the train. My father, Gen. Ignacio Agramonte, gave up his life for the Cuban cause, and nearly all of our family, as you know, are in the field. Mother, sister Herminia, my wife, and myself will soon join you in the United States. We have left the old home here, and are ready to do anything for Cuba libre."

THIRD DEATH WATCH FOR LAMBERT

The New-Jersey Murderer Has Secured a Postponement Twice.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 13.—Sheriff Barrett, for the third time, placed the death watch over Murderer Theodore Lambert yesterday. Lambert is to be hanged Thursday at the Camden jail.

In searching the jail last night, Constable Gardiner found a blade of a table knife hidden between the stones in the wall of Lambert's cell. Lambert would not say how he came in possession of the knife blade or what he wanted it for. It is supposed he intended to commit suicide.

Lambert was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of William Kaiser. This is Lambert's third sentence to death.

On one of the sentences he was about to be led to the gallows when a stay was granted.

Searching for Treasure in India.

From The Naval and Military Record.

A strange story of the Indian mutiny, related by an old soldier, has led to the formation in Calcutta of a syndicate for the purpose of digging up a treasure valued at 60 lacs of rupees, now said to be buried in a certain spot in the Unao district of Oudh.

It is alleged that the veteran, in the course of one of the many engagements which took place in Oudh during 1857-8, shot a rebel leader, on whose person he found a copper tablet inscribed with some strange writing and designs. The soldier preserved this tablet, and, after the mutiny, entered the service of the Government, from which he will retire shortly on a pension. A few months ago he showed this tablet to one of the Governors of a certain bank, who, being struck with the story told in connection with it, had it translated. The inscription cut on it proved to be in the old Hindu character, and contained minute directions as to the finding in a certain place of a treasure in gold, silver, and jewels valued at 60 lacs.

The exact spot was purchased and a bungalow built over the hidden hoard, and in the course of a couple of months, if things prove to be as described on the tablet, the members of the syndicate will each receive 8 lacs, the State being entitled to a third of all treasure trove, and 10 lacs being the share of the soldier. A rupee is worth something less than 50 cents, and lac means 100,000.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CUBA

What Fidel G. Pierra Has to Say on the Liberties of the Islanders.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In my previous letter I attempted to show with incontestable facts that the statements of Senor Taltavull in regard to the liberties enjoyed by the Cuban people as made by him in his contribution to the symposium on Cuban affairs published by The Independent of New-York in a December number, are utterly without foundation. In my present letter I propose to examine various other assertions made by that gentleman. He says:

"After the war of 1868-78 the Spanish Parliament granted representation in their body to the Cubans, each Spring the islanders electing new members of the Senate and House, their representation, I think, numbering thirty-two. Among these representatives, some favored autonomy on the island, while others believed in granting reforms gradually. Those who favored autonomy were Cubans by birth, but, while advocating the change, they believed that it should not be made so great as to entirely sever the ties with the mother country, whose full protection, with her army and navy, was desired in case of trouble with outside nations. This was autonomy, but under the Spanish flag. No party advocated full independence; the Separatist Party did not then exist, because there were so few of them; they were in hiding. The Autonomist Party was satisfied with the progress that was being made by peaceable means, and last year when the Spanish Minister of the Colonies introduced a bill in the Cortes giving a measure of autonomy to the island, this party voted in favor of it. This was called the law of liberal reforms for Cuba, and is a measure of autonomy, because by it the Cubans are allowed to attend to their own finances. What has been called the Maura plan, which was introduced in the Cortes, was rejected, though the present reform law is somewhat the same, but considered more suitable to the political condition of the island from the Spanish point of view. The original plan of Maura was too radical for the people of Cuba, and it was thought its operation would tend to sever the ties of the people with the mother country. A compromise was made in what is called the Abarzuza law.

"The reforms which have been granted by the Cortes, but which have not yet been put into force, establish a local government very much like that of the English Crown colonies, with a council of thirty members, one-half elected here, the other half appointed by the Spanish Government from certain specified classes of the people, residents in Cuba, with power over education, public improvements, ports, and to make up an annual budget of expenditure. The Governor General is to have a temporary veto power until matters in dispute can be referred to the home Government."

The reader will, I hope, excuse me for asking him to go through such a rigmarole as is contained in the two paragraphs just quoted from the defense of Senor Taltavull in favor of Spanish misrule in Cuba. But it serves my purpose, and I beg of the reader who wishes to know the truth to bear with me patiently. I assure him that I shall not impose upon him unnecessarily. Spanish methods of exposition and ways of reasoning when treating of the Cuban question are as peculiar and extraordinary as their methods and ways of misgoverning the island. There is a perfect correspondence among them—no regard for law, common sense, or truth. Spanish arrogance looks upon those things with supreme contempt, and it asserts its right to do so.

But what substance can be squeezed out of Senor Taltavull's assertions?

He says that after the war of 1868-78 the Cubans were granted representation in the Cortes, and that the representation numbers thirty-two. So far, so good; but every American reader knows that the mere statement that the Cubans are represented in the Cortes, without explaining how that representation is reached, means nothing. It may mean something worse than nothing. It may mean, and it may actually be, misrepresentation. This is the case in Cuba.

Let me now present the collateral facts which explain the nature of that representation in the Cortes.

It is unnecessary to enter into any analysis of the electoral law. It suffices to say that, according to it, in a population of 1,600,000, only 53,000 persons enjoy the right of suffrage; that at no time have the Cubans been able to elect more than six of their countrymen to represent them in the Cortes, and in some cases only three; that the Spaniards resident in the island represent less than 10 per cent. of the total population, and yet the representatives elected from among themselves have been on some occasions seven times and on others ten times as numerous as the Cuban representatives. In other words, the representation of the Cuban population, as compared with the representation of the Spanish population of the island, stands in the proportion of 1 to 100, or, at best, of 1 to 70. What does the reader think of it? And what will he further think when informed that the leaders of the Spanish population of the island are closely allied to the Spanish Government and deeply interested in upholding its power there as participants in the general spoliation?

Is such a representation anything but a farce and a mockery? Not only are not the Cubans represented in the Cortes, and never have been, but, worse still, they are, and always have been, misrepresented there.

And please notice the nonchalance and feigned innocence with which Senor Taltavull remarks that "no party advocated [in the Cortes] full independence; the Separatist Party did not exist, because there were so few of them; they were in hiding." This is really charming. It has been almost impossible for the Cubans to elect even those of their countrymen holding the most moderate political views, and then the fact that no one has advocated in the Cortes the independence of the island is offered as evidence that the Cuban people do not desire a change. How nice! First, gag the man; next, get his antagonist to represent him, and then turn around and exclaim: "Behold! The man does not speak; he is silent; he does not even disapprove what his imposed representative is saying on his behalf, although it is in plain contradiction to what the man demanded and for which he contended and fought for long years; he is silent, and silence means consent."

But descend from the region of apparent facts to that of real and positive ones.

No one who has glanced over the pages of Cuban history needs to be told that a Separatist Party has existed in the island, at least during the last half century; that it fought for its principles during ten years, and that it has been growing continuously and uninterruptedly until the present moment, when it numbers within its ranks all the Cubans, with but few and rare exceptions. If it has not protested or made its voice heard within the Spanish Cortes, it has several times protested and made its purposes known in the fields of Cuba with machete and rifle in the hands of its followers, and since the 24th of February last has made itself known to the whole civilized world in an unmistakable manner.

Unable to organize and openly declare itself within the territory of Cuba because the Spanish muskets threatened it with immediate death, it organized abroad with those of its members expelled from their homes by the ignorant and stupid rulers of the island. The work which it was folly to attempt within the country was carried on from without. The Spaniards thought, as Senor Taltavull thinks, that the Separatists were few and in hiding; but they were mistaken. The Separatists were there and daily mingled with their adversaries, but on political topics they were silent; they spoke only through their friends abroad, who were not minded by the Spaniards. Forgetting that it was a forced silence, the Government construed it as acquiescence to its intolerable rule, felt sure of its power, and continued on its senseless career. If despots were not so frequently deceived by appearances, human rights and liberty would be at a discount. Yet the Separatists were not intractable, nor obstinate, nor fanatic. They believed that the only remedy for the evils they were suffering was to be found in independence. Still, they were not unwilling to give Spain the opportunity of redeeming by an act of justice her long chain of misdeeds. Had she done so, they would have loyally accepted autonomy, even at considerable pecuniary cost to the island; but when all hope of redress was lost, both the silent Separatist and the speaking Autonomist at once joined hands and stood up for war and independence. This explains why the revolution has spread so rapidly. The Government cannot understand it; Senor Taltavull does not understand it, and with him many other Spaniards. The reason is obvious: their failure to understand the conditions preceding the outbreak. Then they considered as a reality what was only mere appearances. Now they consider as mere appearances what is a stern reality.

Senor Taltavull speaks of "a measure of autonomy." It was not such. It was a measure of iniquity, and of such a magnitude that it caused the Cuban people to take up arms at once.

Never mind about the Maura plan, which, as Senor Taltavull says, "was thought to be too radical" for the poor benighted Cuban people. The American people are fully aware that Spanish officials are always very liberal in promises and in feigned attempts to fulfill them. We are now concerned only with facts; with real, actual, genuine facts. The Maura plan was only a feint. It was never intended to pass the Cortes. It was a threat and an act of revenge on the part of somebody else who was a large stockholder in two of the largest corporations of Spain and had not received his share of the spoils derived from some very peculiar operation made with the Cuban Treasure, in which, as usual, this was fleeced of several millions.

The Abarzuza law—that is the panacea offered by the generous Spanish Government to cure the ills of Cuba—what is it? Senor Taltavull does not state it. I shall do so, in order that the American reader may know what Spanish statesmen call autonomy, that is, self-government.

The Abarzuza law provides for a council of thirty members, of which fifteen are to be elected by suffrage and fifteen are to be appointed by the Government of Spain. The President of the council to be the Captain General, with the right of the casting vote, the veto power, and the power of suspending any number of the members not exceeding ten for an indefinite time and without thereby invalidating the proceedings of the council.

See how the Cuban people would have figured in that extraordinary council. Under the peculiar electoral law in force in Cuba, the resident Spaniards have almost the absolute monopoly of the electoral franchise, as is shown by the simple fact that, although in every 100 of the population there are only 10 Spaniards as against 90 Cubans, for every 1 representative elected by the Cubans the Spaniards elect at least 7, and sometimes even 10. What would have been the composition of the council? Simply this: 2 Cubans and 28 Spaniards. In other words, the Cuban population, numbering over 1,400,000, would have 2 representatives, while the Spanish population, numbering only about 160,000, would have 28. And when I say the Spanish population I mean as well the Spanish Government.

It is scarcely necessary to proceed any further in order to show the nature of that "measure of autonomy" of which Senor Taltavull has so much to say. But I will call attention to another of its features.

What are the powers of the council? Virtually none. The whole budget of Cuba, that is, the estimates for the revenue and expenditures of the island, are to be prepared, as heretofore, by the Minister for the Colonies in Spain and submitted to the Cortes for approval, except the section of public improvements, (Fomento,) which is to be prepared by the council. How important this section is the reader will judge when told that in the total annual expenditure of over $30,000,000 it stands for only $720,000. The council would have power to increase or decrease the expenditure and the taxation of this section; but all the others remain under the paternal care of the home Government.

That is self-government after the Spanish fashion, and that is the self-government which Senor Taltavull says is "very much like that of the English Crown colonies." Yes, as a chestnut is like an egg.

That "measure of autonomy" was what filled the measure of patience and endurance of the Cuban people and decided them to discuss it, machete in hand, on the fields of battle. In signing it, Senor Abarzuza signed, and the legislators of Spain approved, the death sentence of Spanish domination in America.

Senor Taltavull says:

"The Cubans who talk about these matters in the United States are not the people who want autonomy on the island. They deride the law, saying that they are fighting for independence. Those who ought to give an opinion on the value of the legislation are the real Cubans who want autonomy, not those who want independence."

I suspect that Senor Taltavull's logic is here as much at fault as his facts have been shown to be elsewhere. If those who do not want a thing are debarred from expressing an opinion upon it, those who want it ought also to be debarred from it. Why not? Would not there be as much bias in one case as in the other? On Senor Taltavull's own plea he has no right to appear in court, and I fully believe that he and his friends would most willingly withdraw if I agreed to do the same; but I am not so inclined for the present. With or without the consent of the advocates of Spanish misrule in Cuba I will persist in telling the American people the true story of Spanish domination in Cu

CRIPPLE CREEK'S OUTLOOK

Senator Teller Enthusiastic over the New Gold Field.

THE REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED

Little Speculation, but Much Development in the Camp Itself—Colorado Turns Its Attention from Silver to Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—There is constantly increasing interest in the subject of Western gold mines, due in large measure to the wonderful tales which are told of the Cripple Creek district in Colorado. Senator Teller, who recently returned to Washington, spent some time at Cripple Creek last month, and studied the conditions existing there with the eye of an expert. To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Teller said to-day that so far as his observation had extended, the story of Cripple Creek had not been exaggerated.

"It is a wonderful camp," the Senator said. "It lies directly west of Pike's Peak, and is about twenty miles from Colorado Springs. More or less prospecting has been done in that section of the country during the last thirty years, and it was generally understood that gold could be found almost everywhere, but, it was believed, not in paying quantities. No systematic prospecting had been done on the part of speculators, and nothing of real value was discovered until about the year 1891, when some fair mining prospects (a 'prospect' is a miner's term for the commencement of a claim) were discovered. But no considerable attention was given to the camp, and no general interest was taken in it by the mining community until late in the Summer of 1893. Since that time two railroads have been built into the camp, one from Florence, connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at a point forty miles distant from the town of Cripple Creek; the other from a point on the Colorado Midland, almost due west from Colorado Springs, called the "divide." It is distant by rail from Denver by the shortest route about six hours.

"Cripple Creek is the name of the district and of the town of 8,000 or 10,000 people. There are several other towns in that vicinity, such as Victor, Altman, Anaconda, and smaller places. The camp is easy of access by the two roads I have mentioned, as well as by a wagon road from Colorado Springs. At least two other roads are proposed, one running directly from Denver and one from Colorado Springs. Either of these will be built within a year, but the existing roads." Concerning the growth of the camp Mr. Teller said: "The main development of the camp has been within the last two years. In fact, I may say, the best developments have been within the last year. It was believed by a good many mining men that the camp was one of irregular formation and that it might not be permanent in its character. But the work done in the last two years has shown that their fears in that respect were without foundation. The country is largely covered with a porphyry overflow, and some experts were confident that when the underlying granite was reached the mines would, in the language of a miner, 'play out,' but it has been demonstrated by actual work in a number of cases that the mines could turn from the porphyry overflow into the granite and maintain their size and relative richness. One desirable feature of the case is that in almost every instance the ores increase in richness as depth is obtained. The mines are regular in their course and direction and are very nearly vertical. All the geological conditions are favorable for a permanent mining district. The veins are large and persistent, and in many cases of almost fabulous richness. It may be said that the camp has developed itself, very little capital having until recently been employed, and very many of the mines have been developed entirely by the ore taken out of them. In my mining experience, which extends over thirty-four years, I have never known such extensive developments in a mining camp with so little capital from the outside as at Cripple Creek. I think all the paying mines, with one exception, are owned by Colorado people, and the profits are, of course, generally retained at home. I was in the camp in October, and as nearly as I could learn there were 140-odd miners shipping ore. These miners were making at the very best from $100,000 per month down to mere paying expenses. I visited the camp a month later, and found an increased number of mines shipping ore, and an increased number of miners reaping good pay from their mines. It is certainly a phenomenal camp. I do not believe there has ever been anything like it in this country."

When asked as to the value of the ores produced in the mines, Mr. Teller said:

"There are large bodies of ore called 'low grade' in that camp that in other camps would be regarded as good ore. These large bodies will eventually be found to be very valuable to the owners. Some of the mines are producing extraordinarily rich ore. I think two of the best developed mines in the camp, if worked to their full capacity, might produce half a million dollars each per month, and a large number of mines could produce from $10,000 to $50,000 monthly profit. I think gold has been mined cheaper in that camp in large quantities than in any other camp on the continent. The mint value of an ounce of gold is $20.67. The gold as taken out is not absolutely pure, but I suppose its value is from $18 to $20 an ounce. Large quantities of gold have been produced in the camp at prices varying from 25 cents to $1 an ounce.

"Of course, you understand, I do not intend to assert that all the gold coming out of the mines is produced at so great a profit. I can name several men who four years ago were day laborers, and who are to-day, by reason of their connection with the Cripple Creek mines, worth from $500,000 to $3,000,000 each, and the most interesting fact in connection with that statement is the fact that they have not made their money by speculation or the sale of their mines, but by the development of their mines and the taking out of ore. In every case, so far as I know, these people have not lost their heads by reason of their good fortune, but are conducting themselves in a systematic, practical, business-like way, and their good fortune is likely to not only benefit themselves, but the whole community in which they live. Of course I take into consideration in making that calculation that these gentlemen are owners in part or whole of other rich and promising mines.

"I notice in the newspapers a good deal has been said about the stock speculation at Cripple Creek. There has been but comparatively little stock speculation at Cripple Creek. It is true a large number of mines have been stocked as a means of development. The discoverers and locaters of such mines, being men without means, would organize a company, stock the mines, and sell a portion of the stock at a small sum for the purpose of development. I know of several instances where mines so stocked, and the stock put on the market at from 2 to 5 cents per share, have been developed into paying mines, and the stock has been sold at a very great advance. I have in my mind two valuable paying properties of stock, one of which was sold for 5 cents a share, and is now readily selling at $2 per share, and in my judgment is worth very much more than the market price.

"There will be, of course, some failures, as is the case in all mining camps. In discussing these camps I speak from a pretty general knowledge, as I made a personal examination of a number of the most promising of these mines, and I made a general survey of a district of country from three to five miles wide, and seven to eight miles long. I am of opinion that the development of the camp has only fairly begun, and it will be found that the area is much greater than at first supposed, and that the product is likely to increase greatly for several years to come. The population of the Cripple Creek district is from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and I should not be surprised to see it double within the next twelve months."

Regarding the prospects of the State of Colorado, Mr. Teller said: "Colorado suffered greatly by the depression in silver that followed the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893, and for some time the people of Colorado felt certain that our Government finances would be depleted. But when our miners found that they could not mine silver with profit, except at a few mines, they began looking for gold, not only at Cripple Creek, but in various other parts of the State, and, while Cripple Creek is perhaps the most remarkable example of new discovery, even the oldest gold-producing camps in the State are showing increased outputs, and new mines are being developed. This is especially true in what is called the San Juan country, in the southwestern part of the State, which for a number of years was regarded as a silver district. The increased output of gold in the San Juan country within the last year indicates that it is a much better gold-producing district than a silver district. The same may be true of the Counties of Gilpin, Boulder, and Clear Creek, in the northern part of the State. In parts of these counties old and neglected gold mines have been reopened and are paying in many instances very handsomely. Of course, the low price of products of all kinds, the building of railroads, and other causes have had something to do with the new development of the gold industry in Colorado. I believe Colorado this year will produce more gold than any other State in the Union, and I believe it is possible in a few years for the product of Colorado to equal the annual product of the United States for several years past.

"The result of these new developments and discoveries has been to give the people of Colorado confidence and hope, and whatever may be the condition of other sections of the country, the prospects are in Colorado for improved business and general prosperity. I do not believe that there is any community in the United States where the outlook for the future is brighter than it is in the State of Colorado. As I have said on many occasions, there is no State in the Union, in my judgment, that contains as much natural wealth as the State of Colorado. We have five times, probably, or more, as much coal, anthracite and bituminous, as Pennsylvania, besides iron, lead, gold, and silver. Our agricultural capacity is very great, except in the mining districts, and I don't believe there is a State in the Union that can be so independent of outside aid as the State of Colorado. We can raise practically everything that we need, for the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of our people."

CONTRACTS FOR CITY LIGHTING

Controller Fitch Would Have Electricity Throughout the East Side—Opinion Sought from Corporation Counsel.

There was a meeting of the Gas Commissioners yesterday in the Mayor's office, and contracts for city lighting for next year were awarded. The total of the awards amounted to a little more than $1,000,000.

The New-York and New-Jersey Gaslight Company was awarded the contract for lighting 300 naphtha lamps in Central Park, an increase of 300 over the number used last year, at a cost of $22 a year for each lamp. To the same company was awarded the contract for lighting 105 naphtha lamps at City Island and 33 lamps on Woodlawn Heights at the same price.

The following contracts for gas and electric lighting were awarded, each company having bid for the same district it has this year:

Gas Lighting—Equitable Gaslight Company, $12 a lamp per year; Standard Gaslight Company, $13.04; Consolidated Gas Company, $17.60; Central Gaslight Company, $24; Northern Gaslight Company, $28, and Yonkers Gaslight Company, $22.

For Electric Lighting—Brush Illuminating Company, 720 lamps at 40 cents per night, and 92 at 50 cents; Madison Square Electric Company, 312 lamps at 40 cents and 10 at 50 cents; Mount Morris Electric Light Company, 363 lamps at 40 cents; Harlem Electric Light Company, 212 lamps at 40 cents and 10 at 50 cents; Manhattan Electric Light Company, 241 lamps at 40 cents; Edison Electric Light Company, 165 lamps at 50 cents.

Controller Fitch is anxious to have the electric lighting system extended to all parts of the east side as recommended by the Tenement House Commission. He offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to decide whether the Board of Electrical Control has any legal authority to proceed to construct subways sufficient to double the electric lighting of the city, and he also offered another resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel, in case he found that the Board of Electrical Control had such authority, to draw up an act to be submitted to the Legislature which will give the board power to lay subways in streets where electricity is needed. The Board of Electrical Control says that it has no such power.

GODFREY'S CASE NOT SETTLED

An Appeal Must Be Taken to the Hawaiian Courts.

HONOLULU, Dec. 6.—United States Minister Willis made an official call upon Foreign Minister Cooper on the morning of the 4th, in relation to the complaint of Frank Godfrey to the American Government.

Godfrey's first complaint was on account of detention at the cholera hospital twenty-four hours over the time a convalescent or suspect is usually held. This complaint was not sent on to Washington, the matter being considered as properly within the discretion of the local health authorities.

Godfrey's second complaint was on account of being tarred and feathered by several men in September last, as shown by a number of affidavits. Some of the names of his assailants he professes to know. He claims $50,000 damages from the Government.

Mr. Willis informed Mr. Cooper that Secretary Olney declined to support Godfrey's case on the ground that he had not appealed to the local courts, where his proper remedy lay. There was some question about Godfrey's American citizenship which Mr. Olney did not deem it necessary to consider. Godfrey had taken out letters of denization, qualifying him to vote, but expressly reserving his allegiance to the United States.

Very serious distrust was felt last August by this Government in connection with the course of the Administration and Mr. Willis in the Purcell case. The executive now express themselves as being well satisfied with the course of Mr. Willis. Out of twenty-six claims that were presented to the American Government against Hawaii, not more than six remain open to any possible further action. Relations with the United States Minister are entirely cordial.

In reference to Gulick, Seward, and the four other political prisoners not released Thanksgiving Day, the executives have allowed the fact to be published that they did not submit the cases of those six men to the Council of State for the reason that there was no satisfactory evidence of any relenting in their hostile sentiments toward the Government.

BLAKE AND HOGAN KNOWN TO THE POLICE

Are Said to be Old Criminals Who Have Been in Prison.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau announced yesterday that Charles Blake, who shot several persons Wednesday night in a restaurant at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, had been identified as Charles F. Carlton, who was sentenced to five years in State prison for burglary in 1888. He was recognized by a newspaper picture.

Capt. O'Brien also said there was little doubt that Blake's companion was Timothy J. Hogan, who was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary for four years in 1890 for robbing mailboxes. He would not say positively whether there were any other charges against the men.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Blake and Hogan were held for examination Tuesday, the former without bail and the latter in $2,500 bail. The two young women were discharged on their promise to appear as witnesses.

MAY SUPPLANT TAMMANY MEN

Republicans, It Is Said, Will Succeed Them in Building Department.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, besides being anxious to uniform his staff, is credited with the ambition to remove many of the Tammany men now in his department in the interest of Republicans.

A large number of Republicans have passed the civil service examination for places in the Building Department. A great many of these, it is said, passed the examination weeks ago on the assurance from Mr. Constable that he was about to clear his office of all Tammany men without delay. The Republicans who passed have not yet got the places, and are becoming impatient.

It is now said, however, that on Jan. 1 many of the Tammany men will be told to get out, and that the Republicans will be put in their places.

Schauer Girl's Arrest Justified.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board said yesterday that he had received a supplementary report from Acting Captain Woodruff of the Fifth Street Station relative to the arrest of Lizzie Schauer, who was committed by Magistrate Mott and afterward released by order of Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The Commissioner said that from the reports received by him he did not see the slightest grounds for making charges against Policemen Reagan and Oppenheimer, who arrested the girl, and he believed they were justified in making the arrest.

GOLD WILL HURT SILVER

Enormous Increase in the Production of Yellow Metal.

CONGRESSMAN BELL ON THE BOOM

Tells of the Richness of the Colorado Mines—Affects the Chances for Success of Silver Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The enormous increase in the production of gold in the West, as well as in South Africa and Alaska, is having a very important bearing on the silver question. Those who have been most outspoken in their advocacy of free silver are somewhat fearful of the effect it may have on their prospects. Congressman John C. Bell of Colorado, one of the Populists who was swept in on the silver wave in his State in 1892, confesses this.

"Colorado, of course, shares the general apathy in business throughout the country," he said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day. "The destruction of silver as a money metal gave us a great set-back and carried devastation everywhere. This, however, proved to be not a mere local effect, but the destruction pervaded every part of the country and brought injury to every industry and to all investors, except investors in securities and dealers in ready money. The recuperative powers of Colorado have been quite as surprising to our own people as they have been to those of our sister States.

"The secret of our early rally is found in our varied resources and the central position of Colorado among the States, combined with the great vigor and enterprise of her people. The State has almost unlimited resources, great quantities of gold, silver, iron, marble, anthracite and bituminous coal, numerous streams with falls of from twenty to seventy feet per mile for water power, as well as a fertile soil, good climate, and millions of acres of nutritious grass lands. Thus you can see that the State should have wonderful recuperative powers. Nor has it yet been developed. New discoveries of wealth are being made every month.

"But Colorado, which used to be called the silver State, is now producing more than $1,000,000 per month of this high-priced gold money metal. This is being done by her own citizens. The production of silver is also continued where ore bodies in paying quantities were developed and exposed before the great reduction in the price of silver. But it is to gold that most attention is now being turned, and before many years Colorado will be ranked as one of the great gold-producing States of the Union.

"The Cripple Creek district alone will produce $5,000,000 in gold during the year. In that district is found almost every kind of gold ore that is known to miners. There is free-milling ore and ore that must be worked with the cyanide process, with all grades between them. One man even succeeded in extracting the gold from a stream of water struck in one of the tunnels. Cripple Creek is one of the freaks that are being found now by the gold miners.

"But it is not the only gold district in Colorado. Telluride is demonstrating that it is one of the largest true fissure vein districts in the world. The Tomboy Mine is, I believe, the best in the country. It is so rich that the owners are merely working it enough to keep the machinery going and then the dividends are too high to suit them. They do not want a large surplus to be taken out, as they cannot invest money to good advantage under the present conditions, and they are content to let their operations extend over a long time. The Gunnison district, too, shows signs of being exceedingly rich. Leadville, which used to be known as the great lead camp of the West, is also producing gold in large quantities. To-day, in spite of the low price of silver, its tonnage is greater than ever before in the history of the camp.

"What is true of Colorado, I believe, will be found to be true of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and other Western States. I believe the gold lies in an older formation than the silver. It is being found in the form of sulphides. It is not found in the lime or above or below the lime formations. But it is found where the lime has decayed. It has not been discovered heretofore because the miners have been content with their silver and have not gone to the formations which produce the gold. Many more paying mines will be discovered within the next year. More than that, I believe that the South African gold fields are just about to begin their producing, and that they will soon put forth a great amount of gold, millions of dollars.

"You ask what effect this will have upon the cause of silver. Well, I am afraid of it. I am afraid that it will hurt us before the people. They may think that gold will furnish enough money. The greater production, however, will not affect the merits of the silver question. With all the product it will be impossible to coin too much money. I understand that Gen. Walker of Massachusetts, who will probably be chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, estimates that the total indebtedness of the people of the United States is $33,000,000,000. Why, our mines could not even produce the interest every year. What we need here is money instead of promises to pay.

"As to Colorado's prosperity, I can attribute it largely to the fact that manufacturing is springing up in various parts of the State. Because of its central position, unlimited quantities of raw materials, superior water power, and great railroad facilities, Colorado is destined to become a great manufacturing centre in the near future. Her steel rail and other manufacturing plants are now successfully competing where contracts are let in close proximity."

COMPROMISED IN THE ASSESSMENT

Question of Paying for Opening One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and the report recently made by President Jeroloman and former Commissioner Brookfield on the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, west of King's Bridge Road, in favor of the city paying $35,000, or 30 per cent. of the entire assessment for the improvement, came up for discussion.

Controller Fitch objected to the city being compelled to pay any part of the assessment, on the ground that the people who lived on the eastern side of the street had not only paid the full assessment for opening their part of the thoroughfare, but had also given the land on which the street was laid out.

Several lawyers, who represented property owners who will be only partially benefited by the improvement, objected. As a compromise, the Controller offered a resolution to the effect that no reduction should be made in the assessment on property fronting on the street, or within 250 feet of either side of the roadway. This was adopted finally.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE JUSTICES

Fund May Purchase Supplies for Supreme Court Appellate Division.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and considered the resolution passed some time ago authorizing the expenditure of $20,000 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Commissioner Collis wanted the resolution so changed that the appropriation should be set aside, not only for the payment of the changes made necessary in the building the division is to occupy in Fifth Avenue, but also to include the purchase of the necessary furniture, stationery, &c., for the Justices of the court.

The resolution was so amended, and the board adjourned.

Roundsman Goodwin's Case Closed.

The trial of Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct was continued yesterday before Commissioner Parker. Witnesses on behalf of Goodwin were examined who testified that, so far as they knew, he was always sober, but that on many occasions his actions were queer.

Goodwin's wife testified that he had acted strangely for several months and had insisted that a curse rested on him. Commissioner Parker closed the case.

WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE ENOUGH

Steamship Companies Stand in the Way of Reform in the Reception of Foreign Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson returned from New-York to-day. With reference to the proposed reform in the reception of foreign mails at Quarantine and the delivery of the foreign mails to the steamships in New-York, he said:

"Our efforts with the steamship companies have not met with the result which we had anticipated or hoped for. My idea was that the cost to the steamship companies for the work they are now doing, which he wished to relieve them of was considerable, and that they would be willing to contribute this amount to the Department in order that this great reform might be established, affecting, as it does, the entire country much more than New-York City in particular, on account of the quicker deliveries of mail to all the larger cities than by the present plan.

"My surprise was very great when informed by the steamship companies of the inconsiderable cost to them of this work, and the amount which they offered to contribute was so insignificant that, of course, the department would not be willing to receive it.

"In addition to the information we have picked up at various times about the sum of money which we had a right to expect these gentlemen would contribute, on my return this morning a prominent ship broker verified my opinion by the statement that he knew positively, from information gained in his business and from the Superintendent of at least one of these large steamship lines, that the present service is costing the steamship companies within 20 per cent. of what we proposed to perform the service for, while the amount they offered me was considerably less than 10 per cent.

"In view of the fact that the foreign mails are paid for from the Post Office appropriation, it will be readily understood why the department thinks these gentlemen should be fair in helping to reach all the large cities in the United States at least Fix, and in all probability twelve, hours earlier than at present. We have, however, other plans which I hope to be able to present to the Post Master General very soon.

"Postmaster Dayton of New-York is thoroughly conversant with all these facts and earnestly co-operates with me in this important matter."

HEAVY EXPORTS IN NOVEMBER

Large Increase over the Business of November, 1894, in Breadstuffs, Mineral Oils, and Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions from the United States during the month of November, 1895, and during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

Breadstuffs.—November, 1894, $7,878,186; 1895, $10,840,792; eleven months ended November, 1894, $111,820,845; 1895, $107,849,274.

Mineral Oils.—November, 1894, $3,696,381; 1895, $5,515,644; eleven months ended November, 1894, $36,504,160; 1895, $50,484,143.

Provisions.—November, 1894, $12,089,500; 1895, $13,083,820; eleven months, ended November, 1894, $161,898,259; 1895, $138,682,375.

The exports of cotton were as follows: November, 1894, $32,808,690; 1895, $31,088,476; three months ended November, 1894, $71,723,087; three months ended November, 1895, $63,801,938.

HER LIFE SAVED BY A POLICEMAN

A Woman Eighty-three Years Old on the Railroad Track.

Policeman Peter Kiernan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was about to cross the track of the New-York Central Railroad at Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue Thursday night when he saw a freight train coming down, and stopped. An old woman at the same time came up the street without heeding his shouts and started to cross the track.

The engine was within three feet of her before she realized her danger, and then she stopped short on the tracks. Kiernan rushed forward and pulled the woman from in front of the engine. She was unable to talk for some time. When she recovered she gave her name as Mrs. Elizabeth Hinds, eighty-three years old, and homeless.

Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed the homeless old woman to the care of the Charities Commissioners.

REFUSED TO PRAY AND WAS HANGED

A Chicago Peddler Maltreated Because of His Religious Faith.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Three drunken Poles, Anton Mazarkeewig, Adolph Wemple, and John Hornvoir, at 588 Dickson Street, yesterday called in Abraham Mar, a Jewish peddler of vegetables.

Producing a clothes line, the Poles announced to the peddler that he must pray according to the Christian fashion or be hanged by the neck until he was dead.

The Jew refused, and was thrice drawn up. The third time he became insensible, and when he was let down seemed to be dead.

Neighbors revived Mar and sent him about his business, but the Poles kept his basket of vegetables. The three tormentors were arrested, charged with assault and larceny.

STRIKE OF THE HOUSESMITHS ENDED

They Will Return to Work Without Concessions from the Iron League.

The strike of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union against the Iron League, which began about four weeks ago, was declared off at a meeting of the union late Thursday night. This action was a surprise, as it had been announced the day before that the strikers intended to continued indefinitely.

Negotiations with J. M. Cornell of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell were begun about two weeks ago, but he refused to make any promises unless the strike was first declared off. No agreement has been secured from the Iron League, but it is said that they will consent to a raise in the schedule of wages.

The strike has been noticeable from the fact that in all some 4,000 or 5,000 men were on strike, but there were no attempts at violence. A few of the men returned to work yesterday, but the majority will not commence until Monday.

She Obeyed the Queen of Scots.

From The London World.

The late Lady Caithness was a very extraordinary person. She was the authoress of a book, printed for private circulation only, entitled "A Midnight Visit to Holyrood," in which she explains how she passed three or four hours one night in the ruined chapel where several of the Sinclairs are buried in the company of Queen Mary Stuart, who appeared to her and gave her instructions as to how she should live. Lady Caithness was firmly convinced that all this was true, and when she built the beautiful house in the Avenue Wagram, where she died the other day, she was asked by several of her friends why she had selected such an out-of-the-way quarter, and always replied, "I had no choice; the Queen [Mary, Queen of Scots,] told me to do so." This house, which contained a small chapel where the rites of Spiritualism were celebrated in the presence of a chosen few, Lady Caithness named "Holyrood," and it was a very beautiful place, arranged with the greatest possible taste. It is singular that, in spite of her strange delusions, Lady Caithness was an exceptionally acute woman of business, as she on several occasions proved herself to be.

Good for $5,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. A. B. Hurt, ex-Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, who was yesterday appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service, Post Office Department, vice W. W. Hill, removed, will also receive the appointment of Commissioner of the United States Court of Claim to adjust the claims of letter carriers, vice Hill, removed. These combined positions pay about $5,000 a year.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Meeting and Election of the Auctioneers' Association—In the Auction Room.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for George E. Robinson to Dr. J. F. Meyer, at about $16,000, the plot 100 by 106 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. A. Lloyd to Rosa Kahn and another, at $63,000, the five-story brick and brownstone flat 92 West Eighty-ninth Street, 36 by 90 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Streeton & Lowry have sold for Samuel A. Blatchford and others, as trustees, to the Rev. Father Anacletus, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, the four-story building 154 Sullivan Street, 24.6 by 100, at $19,000. The property is in the rear of the parochial school of the church and will probably be used in connection with it.

Mr. Henry F. Cook has sold the four-story and basement limestone front dwelling 312 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 64 by 102.2, at about $75,000.

Mr. John G. Prague has sold the four-story American basement stone front dwelling 70 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16 by 100, at about $30,000.

The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of the City of New-York held its annual meeting in the salesroom at 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Morris Wilkins; Treasurer—William M. Ryan; Secretary—D. Phoenix Ingraham; Executive Committee—Philip A. Smyth, Peter F. Meyer, Jere. Johnson, Jr., William F. Redmond, and Louis Mesier. Mr. Ingraham takes the place, as Secretary, of Mr. James S. McQuillen, who has been incapacitated by illness for two years from fulfilling the duties of the position. A resolution of sympathy for Mr. McQuillen and an expression of hope for his speedy recovery were adopted by the association. The financial statement shows that the association has no debts or liabilities and that there is a surplus in the treasury.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to James Adams, at $75, the right, title, and interest which Mary J. Tallman (bankrupt) had on Feb. 19, 1877, to the plot, 100 by 103, on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, 265 feet north of Ella Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $16,250 each, to W. E. Finn, the two five-story brownstone flats 235 and 237 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5. Under foreclosure also, he sold to the plaintiff, Anna N. Rogers, at $14,000, the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 50 by 102.14 by 34.11 by 105.78, and to the same, at $2,300, the lot adjoining on Webster Avenue, 25 by 100. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to the plaintiff, Gustave Posseh, at $21,000, the five-story brick flat 96 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 22 and 24 Jones Street by George Schenck of 259 West Fourth Street, and A. W. Schlichte of Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick factory; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, by William H. Hall of 128 West Twenty-second Street, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Jennings Street, by Alexander Wilson of 670 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,800.

White Plains Road, west side, 20 feet north of Becker Avenue, (Wakefield,) by George J. Penfield of Demilt Avenue and White Plains Road, for a two-and-a-half story frame store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, by Leonhard Schaaf of 570 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

Manna Street, north side, 100 feet east of Union Road, (Westchester,) by Christine Weiller of 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, (rear,) by Helen Le Roy Pearsall, for a one-story frame laundry; cost, $250.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, (rear,) by same, for a one and one-and-a-half story frame stable; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 1,479 to 1,483 Third Avenue, by William Vogel of 27 East Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $40,000.

Wales Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Fox Street, by Mary M. Gente of 618 Wales Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $12,000.

Dawson Street, south side, 90 feet west of Leggett Avenue, by Frederick McCarthy of 1,010 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $16,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by Katharine Grill of 777 Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, by John Townsend of the Bennett Building owner, Martin Lyons of 116 East One Hundred and Second Street, lessee, for a three-story brick stable and dwelling; cost, $18,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Mosholu Avenue, by Henry Langer, for a one-story stable and shed; cost, $300.

Lockwood Place, Post Road to Post Road, (Eastchester,) by the Pure Aluminum and Chemical Company, for a two-story frame furnace building; cost, $800.

Jerome Park, 500 feet west of Jerome Avenue, and 500 feet southwest of Court-landt Avenue, by Jeremiah Brennan of King's Bridge, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $600.

Broadway, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, by Mary A. Fitzgerald of London, alterations to a two-story brick store &c.; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Madison Avenue, by John Davidson of 90 Nassau Street, and John Loeser of 28 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street as lessee, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and workshop; cost, $200.

Eighth Street, north side, 455 feet west of White Plains Avenue, by Maria Schweickert of William's Bridge, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Nos. 46 and 46½ Carmine Street, by E. Belle Brush of Hotel Majestic, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 183 William Street, by John Pettit of the Bennett Building, alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 13.

120TH ST, s s, 286 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.10; Catherine Kanski to Harris Shedlinsky $1

128TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of 7th Av, (as widened,) 17.6x99.11; Lambert Suydam to Cornelius S. Robinson 1

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1

113TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Max Marx and wife to Rose Jennewein 1

129TH ST, 107 West; Julius Fleischmann and Isaac Mayer and wives to Matthew McNamara 28,750

7TH AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; John Hickey and wife to Ernest A. Haaren 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William R. Brown and wife to William J. Murray 7,000

148TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Catharine Higgins to Mary A. Robb 1

RIVER AV, w s, 111 ft n of 167th St, 289 to public square x38.3 to Jerome or Central Av, x382.7x98.4x50x110; William Noble and wife to William Caldwell 40,000

137TH ST, n s, 165.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Asa R. Roath and wife to Edward M. Scudder 1,800

BERRIAN AV, s s, 100 ft n e of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Lizzie M. Jackson, executrix of Harriet Maidment, to John Clare 600

LOCUST AV, n e s, 27.6 ft s w of Ryer Place, 25.9x100; Charles Gaffney to William S. Bolton 1

FULTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 22.6x79.6x28.4x80.2; Anton L. Olsen and wife to R. William Jardes 1

15TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.8; Richard Zarnett to Harry Barnett 35,500

19TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x46.8; Catharine Colvill to Ernest Hartwig 13,000

89TH ST, s s, 27.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36x100.8; Margaret A. Lloyd to Rosa H. Kahn and another 63,000

88TH ST, s s, 421.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x100.8; Edwin A. Cruikshank and others to Edward Hirsh 1

75TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 75x102.2; Henry W. Frauenthal to Margaret A. Lloyd 64,000

55TH ST, s s, 259 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100; George B. Newell, referee, to John Hayes 25,000

58TH ST, s s, 277 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100.5; same to Mary A. Hayes 16,000

INTERIOR LOT, between 87th and 88th Sts, 184.8 s of 3d Av, 1.11x20.5x22.6x19.11; Martha L. Andrews and another to Morris Isaacs 1

6TH AV, 924 and 926, e s, 50.5 ft n of 52d St; 50x75; William Sperb, Jr., and another to George P. Williams and another 65,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 15x99.11; Charles G. Luckey to Judson S. Todd 1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; James M. Horton to Patrick Reddy 1

17TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Moses Herrman, referee, to Raphael Dantziger 7,550

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 26.6 ft n of 17th St, 26.6x89x25x107; 112 West 29th St, and e s of Canal St, 76.4 ft w of Mott St, 25x75; Norman S. Washburn, Jr., to Alice L. E. Washburn and others 1

ALLEN ST, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144.7x87.0x144.8x87.9; also w s of Orchard St, 109.11 ft n of Rivington St, 101.8x87.9; Anna J. Lennon to Henry Degener, (correction) 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Degener to Otto P. Degener, quit claim, recorded Dec. 9 1

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 7; Edward Judson and wife to Meyer Gruhn 1

CROSBY ST, e s, 237.9 ft n of Spring St, runs e — to Marion St x320x w — to Crosby St x n 25; Joseph Schultz and wife to David W. Dazian 1

DELANCEY ST, 47, s s, 25x100; Julius Shweitzer and others to Harris Shedlinsky 1

33D ST, 148 East; Katharine K. Moloney and others to Joseph J. Koen 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 32d St, 17.11x95; William M. Hoes, referee, to Charles D. Wetmore 34,800

26TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.8; Terence A. Koen and others to Katharine K. Maloney and another 14,500

Recorded Leases.

CHANLER, John A., and others to Henry Morgenthau; s e corner of 6th Av and 18th St, 92x181.3, 21 years $28,000

DUGRO, P. Henry, and another, trustees, to John McGlynn; 800 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,320

FREUND, Alfred, and another to Thomas L. Byrnes; 1,142 2d Av, 1½ years, 27 days, store, &c 1,200

HANCY, Edward J., to Charles Melchers and another; 112 Greenwich St, store, 2 years 1,200

KRAUS, Julia, to John McGlynn; s w corner of Greenwich and Light Sts, store, &c, 5 years 1,400

MARRONE, Michael, to V. F. Bonanno; 343 East 115th St, 5 years 264

MOORE, James, to Hubert Kelly; 338 2d Av, store, &c., 16 years 900

STASBERG, Simon, to Frank A. Jaeger; 562 7th Av, north store, 3 years 1,000

WOLF, Jacob, individually and as executor, to Benjamin W. Jacobson; 2,156 3d Av, 3 years, (five mortgages) 1,800

WEIL, Jon

CHICAGO GAS TRUST CASE

Argument for an Injunction to Prevent Reorganization.

COL. HARRISON FOR THE PLAINTIFF

The Company's Proposed Plan, He Says, Is Illegal—William Allen Butler's Arguments for the Defense.

Judge Bischoff, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, heard arguments of counsel yesterday on the return of the order to show cause why a temporary injunction, obtained by William R. Whitner, a Wall Street broker, restraining the Chicago Gas Trust Committee from carrying out its plan of reorganization adopted on Oct. 1 last, should not be made permanent.

The defendants in the action are Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, Anthony M. Brady, Walter Ferguson, C. K. Billings, William J. Campbell, and the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Col. Burton N. Harrison of this city, J. M. W. Newlin of Philadelphia, Walter Alexander and Brown & Wells of 36 Wall Street appeared in court yesterday for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by William Allen Butler and Adrian S. Joline.

Col. Harrison, in presenting the plaintiff's case to the Court, said the agreement of Oct. 1, 1895, which contained the plan of reorganization of the Chicago Gas Trust, was absolutely void and illegal, both under the laws of Illinois, where the trust was originally created, and under the laws of the State of New-York. He said the complicated conditions of affairs in this case grew out of an attempt to consolidate the four gas companies of Chicago.

The trust, Col. Harrison said, was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. He said that on the 29th day of April, 1887, there were existing and doing business in Chicago four different corporations organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, namely, the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Equitable Light and Fuel Company, and the Consumers' Gas Company. All of these companies were then independently engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of illuminating gas to the City of Chicago. Those gas companies were the only ones engaged in that business and occupying the streets with gas mains on April 29, 1887.

Col. Harrison said that on April 29, 1887, for the purpose and with the design of controlling and regulating the sale and prices of illuminating gas in Chicago and of establishing a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of the same, the Chicago Gas Trust Company was organized under the general incorporation law of the State of Illinois, approved April 18, 1872, which was in force until April 29, 1887. Col. Harrison further said:

In its articles of association the said Chicago Gas Trust Company expressed as the purposes of its incorporation, among other things, first, the purpose of erecting and operating gas works for the manufacture and sale of gas in Chicago, and, second, to purchase and hold or sell the capital stock or purchase or lease or operate the property, plant, good-will, right, and franchise of any gas works or gas company or companies or any electrical company in Chicago or elsewhere.

Pursuant to provisions, the Chicago Gas Trust Company did purchase and receive in exchange for its own stock, and hold a majority and controlling interest of and in the shares of capital stock of the four companies named, and the Chicago Gas Trust Company then exercised such power and control over the manufacture of gas in Chicago, and over the consumers of gas as practically to destroy all competition in the manufacture and sale of gas in Chicago, and thus secured a substantial monopoly of the business.

Col. Harrison said the Attorney General of Illinois filed in the Circuit Court of the County of Cook in Illinois information in the nature of a quo warranto, in which information were set up substantially the facts already given, together with a prayer to have the purchase, holding, and control by the Chicago Gas Trust Company of the stock of the four independent companies declared unlawful and invalid. The Chicago Gas Company appeared and joined issue in the proceedings, and a judgment was rendered on June 1, 1894, overruling a demurrer to the said defendant's pleas.

Upon appeal the Supreme Court of Illinois reversed that judgment, and declared that the purchase, holding, and control by the Chicago Gas Trust Company of the majority of the shares of the four gas companies were illegal, and the Court also held that the corporation so formed for the purpose described was for an unlawful purpose, the establishing of an unlawful monopoly in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of gas in Chicago and elsewhere, and that all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such act were illegal and void.

Continuing, Col. Harrison said:

The purpose and result of this agreement and of the steps taken in pursuance of it have been in substance merely the substitution of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company for the Chicago Gas Trust Company in the control and direction of the four original companies.

These independent companies were continued in form, but have not been directed as separate and independent companies by their respective Boards of Directors, but the voting power on a majority of the stock and the control and direction of the four corporations have been transferred from the Chicago Gas Trust Company to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and all competition between the four companies in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of gas in Chicago has been prevented and destroyed, thereby effectually and unlawfully perpetuating the same monopoly and combination which was adjudged by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois unlawful and invalid, when accomplished by the Chicago Gas Trust Company.

In explaining the deposit of the stock, Col. Harrison said:

The agreements, and the scheme or plan of combination or consolidation, under which the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company received the stocks of the four original gas companies and issued its certificates of deposit therefor, and all steps and proceedings taken to carry out the said scheme or plan, were unlawful.

For the purpose of avoiding the objections as to the legality and validity of the holding of the stocks of the Chicago gas companies by the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and for the alleged purpose of bringing about a consolidation and reconstruction of the corporate organization of the Chicago gas companies, the defendants, Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, Anthony M. Brady, Walton Ferguson, C. K. G. Billings, and William J. Campbell, have been constituted a committee, with the powers and under a certain agreement and plan of consolidation, dated Oct. 1, 1895, a copy of which I hand up.

Col. Harrison said also that the agreement and plan of consolidation is illegal and invalid, having for its main object to effect a merger or consolidation of the companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. It is but a scheme, he said, to continue the same illegal combination and unlawful monopoly which first sprang into being as the Chicago Gas Trust Company.

Col. Harrison said that the plaintiff was the holder and owner of a certificate of deposit made by the defendant and the Central Trust Company in pursuance of said agreement. The certificate is for 100 shares of stock.

Col. Harrison said that the Supreme Court decision rendered impossible the reorganization of the Chicago Gas Trust Company or the formation of a similar company, or the consolidation of the four Chicago gas companies above referred to into one company. The purpose of the agreement is thus impossible, he said, and the agreement must fail. He said that the plaintiff had, on Dec. 2 last, tendered to the Central Trust Company its certificates of deposit referred to, and demanded the return of his certificate of the Fidelity Insurance and Safe Deposit Company, but that, notwithstanding this tender and demand, the said Central Trust Company had refused to return the certificate. He said that, if the defendants were permitted to carry out their unlawful schemes and plans, the plaintiff would suffer irreparable injury, for which he has no remedy at law.

William Allen Butler of counsel for the defendant said:

We are here in a court of equity, and your Honor is asked to exercise your great power of injunction to suspend the operation and progress of the plan of reorganization in reference to these companies, which were incorporated in another State and operated in Chicago, and which has among its promoters men of high character and experience in reorganization, and who have invited the co-operation of interests amounting to $23,812,700 out of a possible $24,000,000, and now this plaintiff, who possesses only a few shares, worth about $10,000, steps in and wants to interrupt the execution of the plan.

Mr. Butler then quoted a decision of the Supreme Court of New-York, in which the plaintiff, holding only 100 shares of stock, wanted a like injunction. The court, he said, would not entertain the action where the interests of the plaintiff were so small.

Mr. Butler said that the only real question was whether the plan of reorganization shall be interfered with on the ground that the agreement is contrary to the law of Illinois.

Judge Bischoff reserved decision.

A RECITAL BY YVETTE GUILBERT

She Sings the Songs That Are to Earn for Her $16,000.

Yvette Guilbert, who is to receive from Oscar Hammerstein $16,000 for appearing thirty-six times in Olympia, gave a recital in the octagon room of the Hotel Savoy to newspaper men yesterday afternoon.

Wearing a Worth gown of figured white silk and puffed sleeves of figured lace, with just green enough in trimmings to match and be effective against the green and gold and white of the room, she stood for three hours beside a piano and showed what a knowledge of stage art she has.

Her face in repose is plain. She sings—and she says there is nothing shocking in her songs—and the plain face tells a story that makes an interpreter of her French unnecessary. Again and again it becomes beautiful. Her eyes talk and her lips are just their phonograph.

Story after story has been written of the immobility of the première café chanteuse of Paris, and most of them have narrated that Miss Guilbert is the stoïd type of singer, that she does not act, that she recites, and that her strength is in the words of her song.

If she were not a remarkably high-priced chanteuse she would probably be an equally high-priced and equally appreciated actress. For she has but little of a singing voice. She is, properly speaking, what is known at country and church entertainments as a singing reader, with more than the usual knowledge of how to use hands, eyes, face, and all, to put her words into life.

She sang a half-dozen French songs yesterday afternoon. If any of the French singers whom this country has come to know in the last few years had sung them they would have seemed—well, Yvette Guilbert sang them, and her auditors applauded, and perhaps three of them could do better than the New-York artist who interpreted them, much to Miss Guilbert's amusement.

Mr. Hammerstein had a little argument with his costly star during a brief intermission, and afterward she sang a song in English. It was "Linger Longer, Lucy."

Miss Guilbert sang the first stanza as an English concert hall "artist" would do it. She gave the chorus with the spirit of a thorough musical artist, then she varied her style and put into the second stanza all the reading between lines and interpreting in action that it is possible for the Parisian chanteuse to do.

"In three years I will come to America and sing ze Eengleesh," she said, as her audience was leaving.

THE HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Many Prominent Persons Attend a Musicale for Its Benefit.

A musicale for the benefit of the Home for Consumptives was given Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. John J. Walsh, 6 East Ninety-third Street. The manageress was ably assisted by her nieces, the Misses Kirby. An excellent programme was rendered by the Misses Lynch, O'Beirne, and Kirby, Dr. C. J. Burke, Señor Español y Romero, the Misses Ruppert, Mr. M. A. Theall, Carroll Johnson, and Charles G. Seymour.

The opening address was composed for the occasion by Master John J. Walsh. Among those who aided the cause by their presence and subscriptions were Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Fathers Connelly, Flood, O'Kelly, Dooley, Walsh, Kearney, and Crimmins; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. William Gelshenan, Mrs. Ellen Kirby, Mrs. M. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burghard, Mr. and Mrs. John P. O'Brien, Herman Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. Anna Murray, the Misses Murray, Mr. and Mrs. David O'Brien, the Misses Doelger, Philip A. Smyth, John Whalen.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Durnin, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hurst, Mrs. L. Dowdney, Francis Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Traynor, the Misses Flood, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hickey, Miss Alice Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Henry D. Macdona, William H. Crawford, Mrs. L. Ledwith, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Vigereaux, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Merrill, Mr. and the Misses Donohue, Edward F. Walsh, Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Power, Judge John Hayes, the Misses Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringler, Miss Ringler, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. E. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, and Mrs. William R. Grace.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE ELEVATED

Well-to-Do Men Accused of Striking William Hickok.

John H. Short, said to be a Pine Street broker, of Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, and Roger Lamson, a merchant of Seventy-second Street and West Boulevard, were arrested Thursday night on a charge of assault preferred by William Hickok of 181 West Seventy-fifth Street. The alleged assault occurred on an up-town train on the Sixth Avenue elevated road, and the men were arrested at the Seventy-second Street station.

Hickok sent word that he could not appear in the Yorkville Police Court, when the prisoners gave bond to appear for examination to-day. No one who knows about the case was willing to talk about it yesterday.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Secret Session of the Building Laws Commission's Sub-Committee.

The sub-committee of the commission on the revision of the building laws having in charge the subject of fire-proof construction held its first meeting last evening in the office of Constable Brothers, architects, at 22 East Sixteenth Street. There were present Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, his brother, Howard Constable; Fire Commissioner Ford, and Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department.

The meeting was preliminary to the consideration of the construction and the materials to be used in the erection of fire-proof buildings in this city, and was held for the purpose of mapping out the work to be done. No information was given out for publication.

Mrs. Pattison Withdraws Her Claim.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The application made by Mrs. Thomas Pattison of New-Brighton, asking the Attorney General to bring an action to dissolve the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Company of Hoosick Falls, has been withdrawn. Mrs. Pattison's attorneys telegraphed Attorney General Hancock to-day saying everything had been arranged satisfactorily.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, fifteen days; Lieut. Col. William B. Hughes, Deputy Quartermaster General, four days; Capt. Mott Hooton, Twenty-second Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, fifteen days; Capt. John G. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, twenty days' extension; Lieuts. James H. Reeves, Fourth Cavalry; Paul A. Wolf, Third Infantry; Frank D. Webster, Sixth Infantry, and George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry, sixteen days each.

—Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Texas during the absence of Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on business pertaining to the construction of a seacoast battery.

—Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial at Willet's Point, N. Y.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. O. Nicolson has been detached from the Montgomery, and ordered before a retiring board, Dec. 19, then to wait orders.

—Ensign George Williams has been detached from the proving grounds, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Lieut. C. G. Calkins has been detached from the Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oregon, and ordered to the Boston.

—Lieut. G. P. Blow has been detached from the Hydrographic Office, Chicago, and ordered to the Texas.

—Lieut. J. T. Newton has been detached from the Texas, and ordered to the Montgomery.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The Sessions of the National League Brought to a Close.

A RECEPTION HELD AT THE ARLINGTON

Resolutions Adopted Thanking President Cleveland for His Work in Aiding the Great Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—With a reception at the Arlington Hotel, extended to it by the Civil Service Reform Association of the District of Columbia, the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was brought to a close most agreeably to all concerned. The league has received precisely the cordial welcome that was promised for it. It has found the civil service reform idea accepted and cherished by the soundest and most influential men in Washington, and will go away convinced that the reform movement is nowhere more strongly intrenched than right here, where it was most opposed, and where it was first productive of results under the Pendleton bill. The meetings at the Cosmos Club and in Metzerott Hall have proved interesting to many besides the delegates, and the reception to-night brought together many persons who were too busily employed during the business hours when the league was in session to enjoy the privilege of hearing the admirable papers read before it.

The league, for the encouragement of its friends, and with the hope of influencing Congress to pass certain measures which it believes would help the cause to which it is attached, adopted these resolutions:

1. The past year has witnessed a continued and remarkable progress in the civil service reform. It is attested not only by the large extensions made by the President to the classified service, but by the approbation with which these extensions have been received by the people. The testimony of the heads of departments and departmental divisions as to the operation of the reform system in the conduct of the public service is concurrent and more than ever favorable, and the press, with few exceptions, has given to the movement a support which indicates that in its judgment the experimental period has passed. There are unmistakable indications also that at last the character of the civil service reform is being recognized in the great cities of the country, and that any attempt to remedy the evils which afflict, and to remove the scandals which disgrace municipal life must be futile so long as its public service is in the hands of opponents. The magnificent popular victory in Chicago for civil service reform is the herald of like victories in all the other great cities of the country.

2. The adoption by the State of New-York of a constitutional amendment giving to the competitive system the sanction and security of the organic law, has been followed by a marked improvement in the administration of the civil service law in that State. Only an honest recognition by appointing officers of their plain duty under the Constitution in the appointment and retention of suitable officials seems now to be necessary in order to give that great State, with its numerous cities, a thorough and harmoniously working system of appointment to office upon the ground of merit and fitness alone.

3. The league commends the order of the Postmaster General requiring that no letter carrier shall be removed except for cause and upon written charges, and it urges the application of a similar rule to other branches of the classified service.

4. The league renews its demand for the repeal of the law limiting to four years the terms of certain administration officers as unjust, impolitic, a prolific source of demoralization and mischief to the public service, and to wise political life, and especially calculated to impair the beneficent effects of recent reforms. "Merit appointments must logically be accompanied by merit tenure."

5. The league recommends that the present law against soliciting contributions for political purposes from Federal employes be so amended as to prohibit such solicitations in any manner or place, and to give the Executive power hereafter to be given the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to put them upon oath or affirmation.

6. The reforms in the Federal and State service already made are in the highest degree important and gratifying, but they are only a part of the work to be done. Municipal maladministration is the deepest disgrace, and one of the gravest dangers of the present time. The great spoilsmen of to-day are plundering our cities. Their power to do so lies in their control of the offices; their overthrow would be the substitution for political influence the merit system as the test of appointment to office. All municipal reform must be based upon civil service reform. We, therefore, urge upon all seeking good government for our cities the supreme importance of securing the adoption therein of the merit system of appointment. And we respectfully urge upon Congress the extension of this system by law to the District of Columbia.

7. The league congratulates the country upon the recent order of the President authorizing the Postmaster General to consolidate with the principal Post Offices the smaller ones surrounding them, so as also to include mere branch offices, and to place all persons employed therein, including the Postmasters of these branch offices, within the classified service. We trust that the authority conferred by this order may be exercised with energy and courage, so that it may receive a prompt and general application.

8. The league commends the order of President Cleveland of Sept. 20, 1895, directing the mode of appointing consular officers, as an effort to promote the efficiency of the service, and as a recognition of the principle that fitness and qualification should control such appointments and promotion.

9. The league recommends that this order be extended to all purely consular officers, whose compensation exceeds $2,000, and that it also include subordinate officers in the diplomatic service.

10. The league further recommends, in order that the reform be enduring, and this executive order may not meet the same fate as similar executive orders of 1866, 1872, and 1873, that a suitable law be enacted by Congress embodying these reforms; and, also, that such law provide, so far as possible, for competitive examinations to be conducted, at least in part, by members of the Civil Service Commission.

A letter was read from Collector James T. Kilbreth of the Port of New-York suggesting that action be taken by the league looking toward the extension of the civil service rules to deputy collectors of customs. It was referred to the Executive Committee to urge the matter on the Executive.

The league to-day re-elected all its present list of officers and approved the budget of its Finance Committee for the expenditure of $4,500 during the ensuing year. The report of the special Committee on Extensions, of which Charles J. Bonaparte is Chairman, showed a great number of additions to the classified service by order of President Cleveland and discussed at considerable length the Executive order considering the Consular Service.

The committee agrees with Secretary Olney's letter to the President on this subject, in which he says that the order should be considered as in no senso final or exhaustive "but rather as a mere step in the right direction." But the committee is of the opinion that a mere Executive order of this kind, which could be ignored by a succeeding Administration, requires legislative enactment, and the friends of civil service reform are urged to press the passage of the Lodge and Morgan bills providing for Consular and Diplomatic Service reforms.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, made a verbal report on Consular reform not differing materially in its conclusions from that of the Sixtension Committee.

At the afternoon session papers were read by Homan Justi, Nashville, Tenn., on "The State of Civil Service Reform Sentiment in the South"; C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md., on "The Reign and Overthrow of an Office-Holding Oligarchy"; Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia on "The Interest of the Workingman in Civil Service Reform," and by E. M. Gallaudet of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Churches in Tenement Districts.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I see that Dr. Rainsford, in addressing one of the denominational unions of this city, advocated the establishment of beautiful churches in the tenement districts of our city, in which the people could be ministered to in every suitable way, as fittingly as are those in the more favored parts of this city. With this opinion the New-York City Mission and Tract Society agrees, and it proves its faith by its works. It is a fact that in the past fourteen years this society (which is undenominational) has built and fully equipped in the most deserted part of this city no less than three such churches, at a cost of $392,000, with not a dollar of debt on them. All these churches are situated below Fourteenth Street, from which district in the past twenty-one years twenty-one churches have moved northward, or have gone out of existence. It seems to me that it is fitting to remind the Christian public of these facts, which, in the rush of daily news, they are apt to forget. A. F. SCHAUFFLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1895.

COL. WARING ON UNIFORMS

Would Wear the White Duck Himself, and Simply Needs Legal Requirements, He Says.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department went to Boston yesterday to speak on street cleaning before the Saturday Morning Club of that city. Before going he issued a statement under the caption of "The Wickedness of Uniforming the Street Sweepers."

He began by saying that one of the small morning newspapers had included the Street Cleaning Department in its list of departments which had been harassing and injuring the poor. Continuing, Mr. Waring said, referring to the newspaper:

"I asked for specifications. Its only one related to my act in 'forcing the poor men who are compelled to clean the streets for a living to wear a distinguishing uniform and one as ridiculous as it is conspicuous.' It seems to think that a uniform is a badge of dishonor, and calls attention to the fact that some of these men have hitherto earned good wages as mechanics, &c., and do not want to be known to their acquaintances as being 'now engaged in the work of scraping together refuse in the streets.' It refers to the wives and daughters who, though thankful that the father can earn a living, would be better satisfied if he did not have to advertise his calling to the world. It calls the uniform 'a badge of humiliation and degradation.'

"The answer to all this is a very simple one. A distinguishing and conspicuous uniform is necessary to keep some of the members of the force at their work. Only a few days ago a friend of mine found some ununiformed employes of the Department of Pubuc Works playing poker in a saloon, more than an hour after he saw them enter. There are some men, even among the noble army of sweepers, who would prefer a pack of cards and a warm corner to a windy street in cold weather, and I am informed that this was in old times a rather common practice. I think it would be safe to offer a large reward to any man in New-York who will find one sweeper playing cards, or otherwise idling away his time, in a liquor saloon or elsewhere, while he is in his white uniform. The uniform was adopted for a business purpose, and it has accomplished that purpose.

"I cannot at all understand the tendency of some papers to refer to labor on the streets as degrading. I am sure the men themselves do not find it so. They know that they are engaged in useful, honest work; that they are well paid for it, and that they are to-day the best-appreciated workingmen in the City of New-York. They are proud of their position. Furthermore, a man who has hitherto been well dressed and prosperous is much less conspicuous and has his personality much more concealed when at work in his uniform in the streets than if he were slouching along in seedy clothes among his friends on the sidewalk.

"I am also told that Senator-elect Grady has promised to secure a bill of which the effect will be to require the chief of this department to wear the same uniform that he requires his subordinates to wear, and it closes with 'Rather than dress like a clown and be pointed out as chief of the street cleaners of the White-Wing Brigade the Commissioner would rescind his ridiculous and insulting order and permit the employes of his department to dress as other men do.'

"Quite the contrary. I should take great pride in wearing this uniform, or any other that distinguished me as the head of the Department of Street Cleaning. The only reason why I do not wear it already is that it would seem to some like an affectation. Legal requirement is all that I need."

MAYORALTY CLAIMANTS ALMOST ET

Mr. Gleason Sat at the Table at Which Mr. Madden Intended to Sit.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 13.—Former Mayor P. J. Gleason, who was elected Mayor at the last election, according to the returns filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor, and John P. Madden, who was elected Mayor according to the returns filed with the City Clerk of this city, came very near eating their dinner at the same table in the restaurant of a local hotel to-day.

Mr. Madden entered the place first, and, placing his overcoat on a hook over a table at the back of the restaurant, started to go to the barber's shop to wash his hands. The restaurant is separated from the barroom by a swinging slat door. As Mr. Madden stepped toward the door it was pushed toward him, and he had to step aside to allow the burly form of his opponent to pass.

While Mr. Madden was on his way to the barber's shop, Mr. Gleason sat down at the table under his opponent's mere branch offices, and to place all persons employed therein, including the Postmasters of these branch offices, within the classified service. We trust that the authority conferred by this order may be exercised with energy and courage, so that it may receive a prompt and general application.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1895.

ASKED $50,000; WILL GET $12,000.

Michael Murphy Wins His Suit Against Two Brooklyn Railroads.

Michael Murphy has won his suit against the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. He sued in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, for $50,000 damages to his property at Liberty and High Streets because of the building of elevated railroad structures over the bridge plaza. The verdict is for $12,000. In giving his decision, Justice Gaynor said:

The defendants' expert Rustin does not say the property is not damaged. The expert James says it is damaged, and that is proved beyond question. They both say the property is now worth $120,000. That is what it cost the plaintiff. They do not give the value before the road came. Plaintiff's experts put its value before the road came at from $140,000 to $150,000. This would show a damage of from $30,000 to $40,000. From all the testimony, including that on the surroundings and changes, I find the damage to be $12,000; the value of the lots before the plaza was opened and Liberty Street widened and the bridge station moved up affords no criterion. The situation has been completely changed.

The plaintiff had no knowledge or notice of the consent of the former owners affecting the inside lot, and took it free of it.

Mr. Murphy wanted to open a hotel at High and Liberty Streets. The residents objected on the ground that a hotel there would damage the adjoining property, and the license was refused. Subsequently the elevated railroads carried their structures across the plaza, almost shutting Murphy's property out of sight.

THE SALMAGUNDI'S FRIDAY NIGHT

Edmund Russell Entertains in Monk's Dress, Before an Altar.

Friday night at the Salmagundi brings out a large contingent, both of members and visitors. The reception room, on the first floor of the new house, in Twelfth Street, so long occupied by John Rogers, the sculptor, is on these occasions turned into a dining room, and here a jolly party sits down to a hearty meal. It is, perhaps, the most representative artistic gathering we have in town, including old-timers and youngsters, but all boys on these evenings.

After dinner, the billiard and smoking rooms fill, late comers drop in, and, by 9:30 the fun begins. Sometimes the committee provides an entertainment. Edmund Russell appeared last night, dressed in the white robes of a monk of the White Cross Order. The picture gallery was curtained off, and at one end an altar was arranged with embroidered cloths, vases, and candles in silver sticks. It was all very realistic, save that the priest read his story from typewritten manuscript. He told, in a highly dramatic way, the tale of a monk who—well, who was still a man, and who, despite his years of prayers and isolation, found a woman's voice and presence very distracting.

Among those present were J. Scott Hartley, Thomas Moran, W. H. Shelton, W. H. Howe, T. B. Craig, W. T. Evans, the Baron Levy, Paul L. Dessar, Frank Russell Green, J. Francis Murphy, Henry Mosler, Rudolph Bunner, Charles H. Proctor, R. M. Shurtleff, Stanley Middleton, Eugene Smith, Henry M. Rosenberg, and many others.

A MODERN SEERESS THIS

Not Like Those of Old Who Prophesied in a State of Frenzy.

IS A CHARMING YOUNG WOMAN

Became Interested in Palmistry, Made It a Study, and Charitable Institutions Reap the Benefit.

And the unhappy one visited the seer and besought her to know if all should be well.

With contracted brows, and eyes dark with unfathomable thought the seer made answer:

"All is well. You will live long, wealth awaits you, and you are sure to be married."

The seer of the present day is entirely different from the awe-inspiring personage who was the medium through whom became known the purposes of the gods in ages past. Those must really have been most uncomfortable times. The unfortunate seers of those days delivered their prophetic messages only through a state of ecstatic frenzy, which, to say the least, must have been exceedingly bad form. Other unfortunate inquirers into the future for the welfare of their fellow-men descended bodily into the infernal regions to behold such gruesome and uncanny spectacles that they returned to the upper world again, indeed, but sad, unsmiling beings ever more.

The oracles where the mediums of the gods resided were also uncomfortable places, situated beside unpleasantly suggestive clefts in the earth. That was the difference between the soothsayers of the past and those of the present.

Graceful draperies hung at one side of a large room up town in this city the other day. The room was filled with pink shadows, soft voices, flowers, and music. The draperies concealed the modern seeress Just a pretty young woman with a pretty modern gown and a head crowned with dark hair.

There were no priests and no ceremonies, only to cross the palm of the seeress with silver—fifty cents, which went to support a babies' hospital, or an orphan asylum, or an institution for deaf-mutes, or a training school for servants, any or all of them. A very sensible proceeding which goes to show how much wiser the people of the nineteenth century are than the heroes and heroines of ancient epic poems. The palmist is the seeress of to-day, and if she is a clever one, she is a student as well.

"A very good hand," she says as she looks at an extended palm. You have a very fine life line, and you will live to be seventy at least. You will not die in the country in which you were born. You have a very clever head and you have fought the battle of life bravely.

"Oh, yes, I see a little trouble before you, and you must be careful. It is a slight trouble of the brain, so there is no need to be frightened; just a little trouble, caused, perhaps, by too much study or brain tension. It will not come until you are between the ages of thirty-eight and forty-five. You have a very good heart, I see. You are impulsive. Your heart rules your head.

"You are industrious and very capable. There is fame before you, which will be acquired by your own efforts. You have a great imagination. You love all that is good and noble.

"If the early part of your life has not been an easy one, I can see a change for the latter part.

"Now, let me see the right hand. Ah, yes; it is as I thought. You have a wonderful imagination. You had a love affair when you were sixteen. You are going to marry, but it will not be until you are between thirty-eight and forty. You are not going to marry for money, though, my dear. I see that plainly. You will marry for ambition, perhaps—not for a home, but maybe to have some one to look out for you.

"Your future husband will be a man of impressive appearance. He will be large, stout, and a blond."

"I do hope he will not be a foreigner, with an inflamed nose," exclaimed a listener, sotto voce.

"He will rule you, too. I can't tell how long, for eventually he will leave you a widow. There is money through that marriage, and more from another source. You will inherit money, I find, and this will be from the caprice of a man.

"You like to spend money, and if you had more you would spend more liberally. You will never be able to take care of money, and—oh, yes—don't speculate. I see you have the instincts of a speculator. Be very careful before you go ahead.

"You think you see it all, and you might lose your money. There are to be a great many journeys for you—most of them by land, but several by water."

"Yes; it is hard work," said the seeress, as she passed her peculiar utterances and became an ordinary woman again, ready to tell how it was all done.

That is another of the benefits of living in modern times. There is not one mention in an ancient history of a medium of the gods telling how it felt to be in an "ecstatic frenzy," or what the first sensation was in a visit to the infernal regions.

"People have no idea of what hard work it is," went on this most comfortable modern seeress. "When I come home I am so tired I can hardly stand. They think I am only telling them a lot of twaddle, but I make a real study of each hand.

"The trouble is I tell people too much for 50 cents. I get interested in the hands and forget I am doing it for charity, and I must tell as many hands as possible. I have been studying palmistry now for nine years. I was in London when I first became interested in it. I had my palm read there by Louise Cotton, and she really told me some very strange things. The one that affected me most was something that happened to me when I was twelve. It was some one who thought he loved me and wished me to marry him. Imagine! I was a mere child playing with my dolls! But when he found I would not, one day he shot at me, the bullet passing through my gown.

"Now, there was not a soul who knew that except his family, my own family, and my husband. But that woman told me about it. The other things were ordinary; they might have happened to any one, but not that. I became interested in palmistry immediately, and I have studied it ever since.

"I went to the British Museum for books on the dead languages. I have studied Desbarrolles, D'Arpentigny, and the modern writers, and made them clear by the study of hands. I have been to Randall's Island. I have studied the hands of prisoners, of idiots, and of the insane. I have studied the hands of people of different nationalities to a certain extent and I shall do that still more as we travel from time to time. One thing I have not done is to study the hands of the dead.

"I don't find much difference in the hands of the different nationalities. The hands of individuals differ greatly. It is not always the smooth, fine hand which shows the best character. The middle classes, the great working element of the people, have the best hands. I am a student of physiognomy as well as palmistry, and I find my knowledge of the latter art always bears out my observations as regards the former.

"Yes, I am often surprised at what the hand reveal to me. Some one with such a sweet face will show me a hand that reveals characteristics of an opposite nature. I find a great many people who are particularly fond of the good things of life and anxious for notoriety. There is also a great deal of unhappiness in life. If the roof could be taken from a great many houses, and the lives of the households revealed, there would be much that would surprise outsiders.

"Sometimes I can tell by the palm, of troubles that are coming to people and warn them. Yes, the troubles could be averted if people would believe me, but that is it, they do not. One woman, whose palm I read the other day, was very much interested. 'I am coming to see you,' she said. But I told her all I could then. There is nothing more I can do.

"Many people tell me when I have told them the truth. Some never acknowledge it. I have read the palms of children and then seen them develope the characteristics I noticed. Their palms are sufficiently developed to read when they are six or eight years old. Their mothers could do much to control the bad traits of their characters if they would be governed by the stories told by the hands.

"The hands of people in different professions differ greatly. A surgeon has the same kind of a hand as a butcher. They must both be large and strong, but in the butcher the lines which show brutality are in the surgeon subdued by the mental element to become a blessing to humanity.

"A lawyer's hand is rather large, and very firm, the lines somewhat distinctly marked. Sometimes they have inherited money which has smoothed their paths through life, but generally they have made their way by their own efforts.

"Clergymen should have sympathetic hands, with large powers of imagination. Sometimes I find they have gone into the Church to make money. The head rules instead of the heart. They, like the rest, are thinking of the almighty dollar.

"Now, all these things that I see in the hands I find come true. I was not prejudiced in favor of palmistry in the first place. I did not want to believe it, but I had to.

"It is possible to modify the story that